THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 19. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Seventh Baby of Queen Victoria on His Travels—Some Facts Concerning the Royal Scion—His Nose and Feet—The Flunkies and Toadies.

From the N. Y. Sun.

H. R. H. Arthur, W. P. A. Guelph, K. G., arrived in New York yesterday direct from Montreal. This fortunate young man, whose voluminous name is announced with a tail at both ends, is the third son and seventh child of the Queen of Great Britain, and is therefore accorded a position of prominence in the world. He was born on the 1st day of May, 1850. He is a graduate of the military academy at Woolwich, and is a lieutenant in the regiment of Lord Alexander George Russell, stationed in Canada. He came out last fall to join his regiment, accompanied by a retinue suitable for a Prince. The expense of transporting this young lieutenant to his regiment was £75,000, the bills for which, when presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were promptly repudiated, the honest, burly old peer remarking that if the young man chose to travel in royal state he might foot his own bills. Whether the little account has yet been settled or not has not been ascertained. Mrs. Guelph, however, is reported to be a wealthy woman, and is undoubtedly able to pay the little travelling expenses of her minor children.

Through the courtesy of Commodore Vanderbilt this scion of British royalty has travelled thus far in the United States in regal splendor, though merely at the cost of first-class tickets for himself and suite. The Commodore sent his private car to Montreal expressly for the use of the young man. In this princely conveyance H. R. H. found everything that even royalty could demand, as appears from the fact that he rode the entire distance from Montreal to New York, occupying twenty-two hours' time, without once leaving the car. At St. Albans supper was served him in the car, and at Troy, breakfast.

Arthur's suite comprises Colonel the Hon. John Frederick Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who accompanies him in the capacity of Governor; Lieutenant Picard, of the Horse Artillery, equerry, or master of the horse, or superintendent of transportation; Lieutenant Fitzroy, of the Rifle Brigade, aide-de-camp or private secretary; a valet; two gentlemen in liveries, vulgarly termed lackeys; and a police officer.

The valet of the Prince is a gentleman by birth and education, as his manner, dress, and carriage betoken, although our reporter was unfortunate in not learning his name. He very closely resembles, in figure and style, some gentlemen by birth and education of this city. In fact he is a nobby young man, with a penchant for French airs rather than those of merry old England.

American curiosity asserted itself on the arrival of this party at the Thirteenth street station of the Hudson River Railroad New York, soon after noon yesterday, where a crowd of several hundred men and women were assembled to gaze at them. These, however, were held in pretty fair subjection by the police during the alighting of the royal party. Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and his secretary, met them at the depot.

They immediately entered carriages that were in waiting, and drove rapidly to the Brevoort House, a few men in the crowd shouting after them, and two or three ladies waving handkerchiefs.

Entering the Brevoort House, he was met by Wait, the proprietor, who bade him welcome. The Prince bowed his thanks, and went up to the apartments prepared for him.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, sent round at 2:30 two quick travelling carriages, and the party sallied forth to see the glories of the world-celebrated Central Park. The carriage passed out of the Park about 4 o'clock and passed down Fifth avenue, and pulled up at the Brevoort House at 4:30.

Immediately after dinner the Prince and party started on foot for Wallack's Theatre precisely at six and a half minutes to eight.

Alongside of the Prince sat Mr. Archibald, British Consul, who looked as if he had been cut out of a cheese-paring; Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, with his usual gooseberry-fool expression; and Mr. Trench, a son of the Earl of Clancarty, and attache of the British Legation. During the evening the Prince gave unequivocal expressions of his admiration of Mr. Wallack's acting, and at the moonlight march broke out sympathetically into expressions of enthusiasm. Mr. Richelieu Robinson, one of the Fenian head-centres, was in the audience, but the Prince was not molested.

The audience slowly departed from the theatre, all seemingly reluctant to move farther than the inner doorway, until they had a nearer view of the Prince, who, seeing that they were determined to await his departure, finally, with his suite, worked his way to the door. There was not the least sign of any demonstration until he arrived at the vestibule of the theatre, when some one sung out:—"Three cheers for Prince Arthur." The call received a thin response, but some one who did not know his close proximity to the royalist said:—"Where in —— is the Prince? I'll cheer him." The Prince looked, and immediately thereafter the cheers were again proposed, and they were given with a will. Arthur raised his hat. He then departed, escorted by Captain Hedden with a small squad of police and detectives, who surrounded the royal party, followed by a crowd.

BROUGHT TO LIFE.

A Child Apparently Choked to Death—Successful Surgical Operation and Touching Finale.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday tells this touching story:—

An accident, which nearly proved fatal, took place on the West Side yesterday. A little boy, ten years of age, while innocently playing with a large bean in his mouth, accidentally swallowed it, and immediately experienced the most intense pain. The child was immediately taken to the operating rooms of Dr. Weber, where the doctor proceeded to extract the bean. A person not practiced in examining patients in such a condition would have believed the child to be dead. A deadly pallor overspread his countenance, the eyes were glassy and without expression, the muscles all relaxed and the perspiration entirely suspended. Every appearance indicated that the grim king of terrors had impressed his ineffaceable seal upon the young boy. The actual presence of death would hardly have changed the stiffened limbs and whitened features of the youth, who seemed to have been snatched away from his loving and tender parents in a moment of idle playfulness. During a minute and a half the child remained without breathing. All the students surrounded the child in breathless silence, and Dr. Weber proceeded to extract the troublesome bean. It had passed down out of the windpipe into the opening that leads into the lung, and there stopped.

Dr. Weber began the operation by making a longitudinal incision in the neck just below the *pomum Adami*, in vulgar parlance Adam's apple. His next step was to pass an instrument down through the incision, drew up the bean and pulled it out with a pair of forceps. The child still presented every appearance of a lifeless corpse.

After the bean had been extracted the incision was held open by two hooks, and by pressing on the child's chest the air in it was driven out. The blood at the opening was spunged off, and by relieving the pressure on the breast and pressing on the sides beneath the arms, air was drawn in through the aperture made by the incision. A mechanical passage of air was thus established and by continued efforts the child began to breathe and show signs of consciousness. The color returned, the eyes received their wonted expression, and the little child, whose feet had almost touched the black river of death, began to move. There were about fifty students present, and the success of the experiment brought down the house with loud applause. The parents of the child sat in an adjoining room in breathless expectation, hopes of the child's recovery and fears of his death contending in their bosoms. The noise of the students caused them to make a rush into the operating room, where the child lay with every appearance of robust health. Their joy was so great that it became necessary to take the child away from them, to prevent him from being smothered by their caresses.

THE LANCASTER.

Her Cruise in the South Atlantic—How the National Thanksgiving was Observed.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, written by a distinguished naval officer on board the flagship Lancaster, and dated off Bahia, Brazil, December 29, 1869:—

The United States steamer Lancaster, commanded by Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, arrived on her station, and anchored in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, on the 23d of December, 1869. Officers and crew all well. This vessel left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 21st of October last, bound to Brazil, via the Island of Madeira, and reached the roadstead of Funchal on the 21st of the following month, after a lengthy and tedious passage, under sail, of thirty days. On the 27th of October, in lat. 35 deg. 12 min. N., long. 59 deg. 6 min. W., she encountered a circular storm of great force from E. S. E., gradually veering to S. W. and W. S. W., in which the barometer fell to 29·57 inches accompanied by a very heavy sea. Her rudder chains were parted by its violence, and for a time the helm became almost unmanageable. The following day it blew hard in squalls from W. N. W. to N. N. W., showing that the cyclone had passed off to the eastward. On the 29th the gale was succeeded by light airs and, gentle breezes, from E. S. E. to E. by N., and until her arrival in Funchal, the patience of all on board were tried by the continuance of light, adverse winds.

Thanksgiving day, as set apart by Presidential proclamation for the 18th day of November, was religiously observed on board the flag-ship in lat. 36 deg. 20 min. N., long. 21 deg 20 min. W. on the broad ocean; and though the indispensable dinner consisted of pork and beans, salt beef (alias salt horse), with "duff" for dessert, we were cheerful in spirit and thankful in our hearts for the prosperity of our country, and proud of her greatness among the nations of the earth. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Holoway, delivered an impressive discourse from a portion of the 17th verse of the 20th Psalm:—"But we will remember the name of the Lord our God;" and the services of the day were concluded by a patriotic hymn and "Old Hundred," with music by the band. Speaking of the services of Chaplain Holoway on board the Lancaster, his earnestness in doing the greatest amount of good to Jack induced him, with the concurrence of the Admiral and Commander, to commence a series of popular lectures on various subjects, beginning with an explanation of the theory of winds, currents, etc., which are not only well attended by those for whom they were designed, but by the majority of the officers of the ship, including the Admiral and Captain. Such a system, entirely voluntary on the part of Mr. Holoway, must result beneficially to the crew, and is an example well worthy of imitation by every chaplain in the employ of the Government.

During the stay of the Lancaster in Funchal the authorities were exceedingly civil. Her officers were liberally entertained by the American Consul, Dr. Leas, Vice-Consul Hutchison, a Mr. Faulknier, of New York, Mr. George B. Welsh, an English lady, Mrs. Parks, and the Baron du Conceicao (F. J. Figueira), whose wife is a Philadelphian. The day previous to the departure of the vessel from Funchal these persons, with a number of ladies, honored an impromptu entertainment given on board by the officers, in acknowledgment of the hospitalities extended to them. On the passage from Madeira to Bahia the Lancaster passed within a mile of a "Vigia," located on the charts in lat. 11 deg. 55 min. N., long. 27 deg. 15 min. W., without seeing it, and experienced the S. E. trades well to the southward of east in their direction. On December 8 Louis Brandon, a seaman, from Bath, England, was instantly killed by a fall from the maintopgallant yard while furling the sail, and was buried at sea on the following day in lat. 4 deg. 9 min. N., long. 28 deg. 14 min. W.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A White Woman Shoots a Negro Man in Court

An unusual affair occurred in the Circuit Court of Louisville on Wednesday last. The trial of Jack Johnson, for rape, had just been concluded, and the prisoner discharged on motion of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mrs. Louisa Henry, the chief witness, having failed to testify in such a manner as to fasten the crime upon her ravisher, though there was little doubt of his guilt. Mrs. Henry had gone into the witness' room to claim her attendance fee, when the negro came in and laughed in her face. She immediately drew a pistol from under her apron, and, pushing it square in his face, fired. The negro anticipated her just in time to dodge, but the powder burned his face, and the back made a little round hole in his bushy wool. The affair created a momentary panic in the court-room, but the excitement was soon quelled by the sheriffs. The lady was immediately arrested by Officer Hines, who was in the room at the time, and prevented her from firing again, which she was hastily making preparations to do. The negro was badly frightened, and affirmed that he had swallowed the ball. It was afterwards found, however, buried deep in the door-facing, about eight feet above the floor. He made a narrow escape from death. Mrs. Henry was presented to the court for contempt, but the members of the bar arose to a man and asked that she be discharged. Under the circumstances of the case Judge Bruce let her go, but she was immediately put under arrest for shooting with intent to kill. She gave bail, and was released without going to jail. Her husband was present, and seemed to be proud of the heroism which his wife had displayed.

TELEGRAPHIC STRIKES.

A Reminiscence of the Rebellion.

The recent strike of the telegraph operators all over the country, which has just ended by the telegraphers agreeing to return to their work, has recalled to mind the first and only previous strike of operators in this country. It occurred in the Southern Confederacy, and ended most ingloriously for the operators.

In the fall of 1863 the operators in the employ of the Southern Telegraph Company, which extended from Richmond to Mobile, were paid $500 per month in Confederate money. Board cost $400 per month, a pair of boots $200, a suit of clothes $700, and other articles in proportion; and the operators, even with the strictest economy, were unable to live comfortably. A protective league was organized, and they resolved to strike for an increase of salaries. At that time operators were exempted from the action of the conscript law by a special act of Congress; and, as their services as operators were imperatively necessary to the Government, they were confident of obtaining an easy victory. By some means, the intentions of the strikers were made known to the managers of the company. The clause exempting operators from military duty was repealed, and on the day that the strike was announced, in fact, almost at the very moment, a squad of soldiers entered each office on the line, captured the telegraphers under authority of the conscript law, and swore them into the service. They were immediately detailed for special duty as operators at private soldiers' pay —$17 per month and one ration per day of sour corn meal and musty bacon. They, of course, yielded at once, but the managers were inexorable, and they were compelled to serve as high privates for several months.

OBITUARY.

Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour.

Sir George Francis Seymour, G. C. B., G. C. H., Admiral of the Fleet, and a distinguished naval officer, died in London on the 21st inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in 1787, was the eldest son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, and grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford, to which title he was heir presumptive. He was wounded in the battle of San Domingo in 1806, while on board the Northumberland. In the Walcheren expedition in 1809 he commanded the frigate Pallas and other ships, until the end of the war in 1814. In 1820 he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, and in 1830 Master of the Robes to William IV. He has since that time been a Lord of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific and on the North American, West India, and Portsmouth stations; also Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. He was for a long time stationed in American waters, and was made Admiral of the Fleet Nov. 20, 1866.

Rev. Thomas H. Martin.

The Rev. Thomas H. Martin, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, for some years pastor of a church in this city, lately died in Nyack, N. Y., at the residence of his father-in-law, where he had been staying during a leave of absence from his last congregation in Terre Haute, Indiana. His funeral took place on last Wednesday.

The deceased was at one time pastor of a church at Lewes, Delaware. He was called to Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Catharine street, about ten years ago, and served for three years. He afterward had charge of St. Mark's, Locust street, for nearly a year. He was thirty-six years of age at the time of his death, and while a member of the diocese of Indiana had labored with great success for the establishment of the free church system of that State. His arduous labors had very nearly broken down his health, when he was granted one year's leave of absence by the congregation to recruit his worn-out constitution. He died a consistent Christian, and is deeply mourned by a large circle of sincere friends.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

There is a fair demand for money in our market to-day, but the supply of currency is so far in excess of business and speculative wants that borrowers can generally command their own terms. The same plethora of national bank currency is noted in New York, where this form of money is readily accessible with any kind of credit at 5 per cent. It is also stated that some of the New York banks are offering it on short call free of interest, in order to get rid of it. If this plethora should continue until Mr. Sumner succeeds in nearly doubling this species of money, we shall have fine times, no doubt.

The rates to-day are about 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and discounts 8@9 per cent., with exceptional rates for paper of thirty days, with double endorsements.

Gold opened weak at 120¼, but shortly after the opening the premium advanced as high as ⅝, closing at noon at 120⅛.

Government bonds are dull, and prices are slightly off.

There was a better feeling at the Stock Board to-day, and prices were well maintained.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s 1st sc	101¾	$1000 Reading 7s	.104
$1000 do	104¼	50 sh Penna R.	55⅛
$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s		44 do.	55⅛
lots	89⅜	14 do.	55⅛
$500 City 6s, N.	100⅝	20 do	55⅜
$1000 do	100¾	100 sh Read.	55⅛
$400 W Chester R 8s	89	20 sh Leh V R	53⅜
$3000 Leh 6s, '84	83¾	139 do	53⅜
$1000 Sch N 6s '82	85 51	150 sh N Y & Mid	5

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1864, 114⅜@115; do., 1865, 114⅝@115; do., July, 1865, 113½@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do., 1868, 113¾@114⅛; 10-40s, 112@112½; Cur. 6s, 110½@110¾. Gold, 120⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; do. 1862, 114⅜@115; do. 1864, 114⅜@114⅞; do. 1865, 114⅝@115; do. 1865, new, 113½@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113⅞; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@114; 10-40s, 112@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110½@110⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅜@120⅝; Silver, 116@118.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—The Flour market is steady, but there is less doing. About 600 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·50@4·87½ for extras; $5@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·25@6·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $4·90@5 per bbl. Corn Meal is nominally held at $3·50@5·62½ for Brandywine.

There is no perceptible improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, and prices remain without change. Sales of 7500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·20@1·22. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 84c for damp up to 88c, for prime dry, and 1500 bushels old Western mixed at $1. Oats are without change; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. Barley is quoted at $1 for New York two-rowed, and $1·15@1·20 for Canada.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $7·75@8 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $4·37½ to $4·75. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is offered at $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Arrived, ship Young America, from New York; barque Almeria, from Baltimore via Honolulu; Ashburton, from Sidney; and Antipodes, from New Castle, N. S. W.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Imperador, Heard, 23 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.

Norw. barque Brodrene, Iversen, 49 days from London, with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Steamtug S. J. Christian, Fowler, from the Capes, having towed to sea yesterday brig Portia, for St. Johns, N. F. 10 miles outside the Capes yesterday morning, saw two herm. brigs, boating in.

Schr A. Trudell, Heff, from Boston.

Schr A. Bartlett, Smith, from Boston.

BELOW.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., from Sagua, and a large deeply laden ship.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointment of Naval Paymasters—Advices from Admiral Radford—General Butler and the Virginia Bill—The Sumner-Stewart Dispute—The Railway Capitation Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mediterranean Squadron.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Latest advices from Admiral Radford, dated Marseilles, France, December 26, state that the Richmond left Malaga on the 10th for Barcelona.

The Plymouth arrived there on the 19th of December from a somewhat protracted cruise along the coasts of Syria and Africa, previous to her joining the funeral fleet.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, now in the Pacific station, has been ordered to proceed immediately with his vessel, the Nyack, to the Gulf of San Miguel, as a depot of supplies for the parties of the Darien Surveying Expedition that cross the Isthmus, and also to co-operate with the expedition in the necessary hydrographic surveys.

Naval Paymasters Appointed.

Yesterday Mr. Enoch E. Lewis, of Philadelphia, was appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy; also John C. Burnet and Curtis H. Thomson to the same positions.

Butler and the Virginia Bill.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General Butler being greatly provoked with his partisans in the House for passing the Virginia bill in his absence, he ventured to lecture them, but finally, with a shrug of the shoulders, naively remarked to them, "When the cat's away the mice will play."

Stewart and Sumner.

The purpose for which Senator Stewart attempted to get the floor yesterday, after the close of Mr. Sumner's speech, was to show from the *Congressional Globe* that Mr. Sumner was not the author, as he has stated in his speech, of the section of the act of 1865, which gave the negroes of the South the right of suffrage, but that it originated in the House, and was brought into the Senate by Mr. Stewart.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown arrived this afternoon.

Great Billiard Match.

The game of billiards between Dion and Deery, for the benefit of the orphan asylums, was largely attended, netting a handsome sum of money for the asylums. Dion won the game, the score standing on the 57th inning:—Dion, 1500; Deery, 573. Dion's highest run was 129, and Deery's highest run 84. Large sums of money changed hands on the result.

The Telegraph Strike.

The telegraph strikers here received notice yesterday that the strike had ended at the East. Their positions, however, had been filled, with but one or two exceptions.

Treasury Shipments.

It is stated that the United States Assistant Treasurer has shipped from three to four millions of dollars in coin, and a considerable amount of currency, overland, during the past year, of which no account has been made public. The total shipments of treasure for the year are, therefore, estimated at forty-one millions.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad.

A telegram from Ogden reports that the Pacific Railroad is open, the weather pleasant, and the trains running on time. There has been no detention on the Central Pacific Road.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged. Sales of choice wheat at $1·62½. Barley, $1·30. Legal-tenders, 83.

FROM THE PLAINS.

An Indian Battle.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 22.—A Southern Kansas paper reports a battle between the Osages and Apaches on Little Verdigris, in which the Osages were victorious, losing 190 men.

FROM EUROPE.

Rochefort will not Appeal to the Tribunal.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rochefort refuses to appeal to the tribunal because the magistrates were not elected by universal suffrage, and the proceedings of the court are not published.

A Free Press.

De Bubruck, contributor to the *Marseillaise*, has been arrested.

Felix Pyatt, an editor, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Vermourel, another editor, to six months.

Baron Haussmann's Illness.

Baron Haussmann is very dangerously ill at Nice.

France and Austria.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, has communicated to the French Government a despatch from Baron Beust, expressing the desire of Austria for the friendliest relations with the French Constitutional Cabinet.

A Newly-Fledged Knight—The Irish Land Measure.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—John Rose, Canadian Minister, has received the knighthood. The British Cabinet to-day agreed to adopt a fixed tenure for the Irish land measure.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92¾@92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86⅞; of 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 85. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Linseed cakes, £10. Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum opened heavy at 60f. 25c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅝ for account. American securities closed quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 86½; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard, 70s. Naval stores firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—Common rosin declining.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Father Duggan Insane.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

The Catholic *Mirror* has positive information of Rev. Father Duggan, of Chicago, being in St. Vincent's Asylum, St. Louis, insane. Rev. Father Foley, recently made Bishop of Chicago, is soon to be consecrated in the Baltimore Cathedral.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Trouble.

The late move in the Maryland Legislature to take the charter from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, alleging as a reason Mr. Garrett's refusal to pay the State's share of the passenger share, is causing much excitement. Reverdy Johnson is preparing another opinion on the subject. There is a growing disposition in Maryland towards free railways.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet at 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7·75. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·40@1·45. Corn steady; white, $1@1·02; yellow, 90@92c.; receipts small. Oats dull at 53@55c. Rye nominal. Mess Pork, $20@20. Bacon—rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard, 17@17½c. Whisky firm and held at $1·01, with sales at $1.

APPALLING SPECTACLE.

Philadelphia Taken by Storm—The Champion of Women's Rights in Line—Gorgeous Display—The Whys and Wherefores of the Spectacle.

This morning the citizens of that portion of our city in the neighborhood of Chesnut street were fairly taken by storm and perfectly astounded by a gorgeous display, in nature and extent far surpassing anything which has been viewed in these parts for years. At about 11 o'clock a procession of the woman righters, their friends and accompaniments, in loose undress uniform, passed over a short route, embracing the principal thoroughfares of the city. No notices having been published beforehand, the store-keepers along the line of march were totally unprepared for such an event, and consequently the display of bunting and bright colors was rather meagre.

The first intelligence which we obtained of the procession was from shouts of "Here they come!" from small boys on picket duty on the tops of lamp-posts and telegraph poles. Hurrying to the front, the procession was discovered passing up Chesnut street in the neighborhood of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. On passing Third street the strangers, for such they were, stopped to gaze upon the aforesaid newspaper building, and meditated a visit to the establishment, but the sudden slamming of the office door at about that time changed their intentions.

On inquiry it was ascertained that the line was formed of members of a medical college at Florence, who had just arrived at Walnut street wharf, and were on their way to visit and attend a clinic at the Philadelphia University of Medicine, on Ninth street, below Locust. The cause assigned for the absence of all music, brass bands, or drum corps from the procession, was that the musicians were all too much used up with the inauguration ceremonies this week at Harrisburg, and were too tired to attend to any more engagements until after Sunday.

The uniform of the participants was peculiar. The members of the female persuasion wore breeches of some thin sort of material, of fashionable shape, *i. e.*, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. A short cloak was also worn, buttoned tight up to the chin, and falling in ungraceful unfoldings to a little below the waist. Short hair and hats were the fashion. To a looker-on the general make-up gave an appearance of hoops or crinoline worn around the neck in place of the waist, as if the wearer had accidentally slipped through a little too far. The men, on the contrary, wore long hair and had shaven faces. It was thought that several red and yellow feathers were noticed stuck through the men's hat-bands. There were in all some thirty couples. In marching up Chesnut street on the sidewalk, it was noticed that where a man and a woman composed the same couple, the woman invariably took the outside or the gutter side of the pavement.

On passing the Mayor's office, the officers and employes on duty at the corner were for the time being perfectly dumbfounded by the sight. They were undecided whether they had anything to fear from the advancing host or not. The great crowd of spectators by which the procession was accompanied added greatly to their wonder, and some feared that a riot was in progress; that some brave citizen had fomented a disturbance, so that the rights of citizens might be attended to, or that the police force should be entirely remodeled, or that the streets should be cleaned, or that robbers and murderers should be more severely punished. Some of the officers were observed to slide out the back door and make for Walnut street; others went up stairs to consult the Mayor. When these latter reappeared on the street with his Honor, the whole crowd had passed on.

On reaching Ninth street the head of the procession turned to the left, and proceeded down Ninth to the Philadelphia Medical College, below Locust street. In front of this building the procession halted, and an envoy was sent to reconnoitre and demand admittance previous to taking the place by storm. The authorities deeming a peaceful policy most advisable, opened their doors and received the conquerors. After they had all been swallowed up in the capacious openings, our reporter proceeded to interview the several heads of the college, and elicited the following information, which was most readily and politely given by those in charge:—

The anomalous specimens which had just reached the building were students of a medical college for both sexes, at Florence, New Jersey, who by permission after application had come to the city to attend a clinic and see the sights generally. The medical doctrines taught at this college are somewhat eclectic. All drug medicines are abhorred, and sleep, light, clothing, electricity, magnetism, and the like are relied upon as the sole curative agents. The lady professors and most of the pupils wear the peculiar dress, but some have not yet attained to that point of female excellence. One or two such were noticed in the line of the procession accompanying their weaker sisters. Both male and female pupils attend the same college, are in the same building and class-rooms, and together listen to the same lectures.

After being admitted to the college the specimens, both male and female, proceeded to examine the really valuable museum of the college, which they did arm in arm. Here all sorts of curiosities, both human and otherwise, are displayed, and the visitors were much pleased with the sights, and passed remarks upon all of them without the slightest hesitation. We sincerely hope the faculty of the Philadelphia University do not entertain any ideas of entrapping the living specimens into their glass cases for the instruction and warning of future visitors.

The college clinic which took place from 12 to 2 to-day was witnessed by the whole force. We do not suppose there was any trouble among the gentlemen students who regularly attend the clinic, from the fact that the ladies who were their fellows for the time being so near approached in character and dress to the nature of men that no one could tell the difference. Without being offensively personal, we can say that the personal beauty of the ladies is not such as would cause a suspension of the class business, by reason of flirtations or love affairs between them and the gentlemen. Another display will be made by the same parties this afternoon on taking up the line of march for home. A few reserved seats to witness the spectacle can yet be had.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Rochefort Sentenced to Pay 3000 Francs and be Imprisoned Six Months—Political Condition of Georgia—The Virginia Question—The President Favors Bingham's Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Condition of Georgia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Captain Telford, of General Terry's staff, arrived here last night, and this morning had a long conversation with General Sherman relative to the political condition of Georgia.

The Virginia Question.

The President in conversation with Senators today expressed the opinion that it would have been better if the Senate had passed Bingham's bill admitting Virginia without any amendment. If the House concurred in the Senate's action, however, he would sign the bill without hesitation, as he was anxious to have Virginia represented in Congress.

The Gold Investigation.

Jay Gould was before the Gold Investigating Committee two hours this morning. So far his testimony has not implicated Corbin or Fisk, nor is it expected that he will reveal anything that has not already been made public. Fisk was on the floor of the House to-day and attracted much attention from members. He will probably be examined this afternoon.

The Arrival of Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur is expected here at five o'clock to-day.

Woman Suffrage in the District.

A delegation of the Woman's Rights Convention appeared before the Joint Committee of the District of Columbia to-day to ask for the elective franchise for women in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Stanton was spokeswoman, and made an argument in favor of the theory of woman suffrage. The committee replied that they would take the matter into consideration.

FROM EUROPE.

Rochefort Convicted—Six Months' Imprisonment and 3000 Francs' Fine.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000 francs. This sentence does not disturb his position as a deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

This Evening's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—U. S. Five-twenties closed firm last night.

HAVRE, Jan. 2.—Cotton closed firm last night.

BREMEN, Jan. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan 22.—Petroleum closed heavy last night at 15 marcs banco 15 schillings.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 91⅞@92.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73f. 80c.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅞; do. 1864, do., 114¾; do. 1865, do., 114¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 54; Cumberland preferred, 52½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 94½; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½. Western Union Telegraph, 33¼.

SCHOEPPE.

Disproval of the Berlin Slander—The Prisoner Proves an Alibi.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES PACHE.

State of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, and for said county, Charles Pache, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That he is at present a citizen of New York, residing in New York city; that he is a hardware merchant; that he was formerly a citizen of Prussia, a native of Berlin; that he resided in the said city of Berlin until the year 1866; that during the year 1862 he was a locksmith; a certain Paul Schoeppe came to his shop and purchased a key; that afterwards, in the same year (1862), the said Schoeppe was tried and convicted of theft in the Court of Berlin, and was sentenced to imprisonment for five (5) years; that deponent was a witness at the trial; deponent further states that he has seen Dr. Schoeppe, now confined in the jail in Carlisle, Pa., and that he cannot say that he is the same man whom he saw in Berlin.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of January, 1870. CHARLES PACHE.

ABRAHAM D. E. HUFF, J. P.

State of Peansylvania, Cumberland County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, Charles F. Lindemann, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

That he is an artist, a portrait painter, residing at present at No. 514 Wood street, Philadelphia; that he formerly resided in the city of Berlin, Prussia; that he left Berlin in the year 1866; that in the year 1862 one Paul Schoeppe, a student of theology, was tried in Berlin for theft, and was convicted; that deponent saw the said Paul Schoeppe upon the trial, and recollects his features and appearance; that he has seen Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now confined in the county jail in Carlisle; that deponent did not recognize him, and would say that he had never before seen the said Dr. Schoeppe, and that, therefore, he is not the Schoeppe that was tried and convicted in Berlin; deponent further says that he is certain that the said trial took place in 1862, and that the accused was styled a student of theology.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th January. CARL LINDEMANN.

ABRAHAM D. E. HUFF, J. P.

*State of Pennsylvania, Cum

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CURE FOR THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The question of the admission of Virginia will probably have been settled before this reaches our readers, and, if there were no other States still to apply, we might let the subject drop. But the discussion the case of Virginia has called forth, as well as the policy which is in course of execution in Georgia, has revealed a state of mind on the part of some Republicans which is pretty sure to raise again the very points which Congress is now passing upon. Nay, the very demand which we already hear for the relegation of Tennessee to a territorial condition, by way of punishing her for the conduct of her Legislature, promises to carry us into a still stranger and more difficult region than any we have yet traversed in the work of reconstruction.

It is impossible to deny most of the assertions which the advocates of the continued infliction of pains and penalties on the South make as to the temper of the people and the administration of criminal justice. We suppose it would be easy to count on one's fingers the number of "repentant rebels" south of Mason and Dixon's line—that is, of men who are not simply sorry on grounds of expediency for having revolted against the Government of the United States, but who look on their conduct with horror as sinful and immoral, and therefore needing to be expiated by some process of atonement or purification; and yet it is this latter kind of repentance that some radical Republicans are clamoring for as a condition of reconstruction. In other words, they refuse to consider an ex-Confederate a good citizen, and entitled to his political rights, unless, besides acknowledging that he has been foolish, he also acknowledges that he has been wicked.

That ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern people, however, will make no such confession, and are satisfied that the Rebellion was not wicked, but holy and glorious, is quite true. We cannot gainsay it; but for the purposes of our argument we do not need to gainsay it. All we have to say about it is, that this state of affairs presents to the people of the United States a new problem of which they have hitherto only read, but with which they have never had to deal, though it is one of the familiar problems of history, over which the statesmen of the Old World have been cudgelling their brains for a thousand years. That problem is, how to deal with a disaffected population, who, whether rightly or wrongly, look on us as oppressors and themselves as victims, and hate us accordingly. We may feel satisfied that they are mistaken, but this does not help us to a solution. Their delusion is simply one of the symptoms of their disease; and dwelling on it perpetually as a reason for not going any further strikingly resembles the conduct of a doctor who should keep constantly repeating his diagnosis, but stoutly refuse to prescribe any medicine until the patient's condition became more satisfactory to him. It so happens, however, that we have by us a recipe for just such cases in which we have the utmost confidence, which we have been recommending to foreign powers ever since the foundation of the United States Government. It consists simply in conciliation; in giving the disaffected the management of their own affairs as far as possible; and in constantly presenting the sovereign force of the country to them in the attitude of a protector, or help, or agent, and not that of a schoolmaster, or taskmaster, or inquisitor. And the theory of this remedy—the theory, indeed, which underlies the whole American system—is that men in the mass on the whole incline towards good rather than towards evil, and will, if let alone, improve in morals and manners; and in support of the soundness of this theory we constantly point to the whole history of civilization. The world has progressed, not by means of Government checks and stimulants, but largely in spite of them. The South affords us just now a field for the trial of the theory such as we have never had. If it will not stand this test, if we dare not try it at the South, we ought in decency to give up urging it on the attention of the Spaniards and British, and ought to be ashamed of having once urged it on the Austrians.

Besides, the plan of bringing communities to the frame of mind in which other people think they ought to be, by coercion, has been frequently tested before our eyes, and has always failed, and failed lamentably. There is hardly a government in Europe which has not resorted to it, and the great triumph of liberalism which we are now witnessing there means simply that the plan is being everywhere abandoned, and people are being left to their own devices. Since they can't be made good, statesmen are saying, let them get good in their own way. If the people of the South will not of themselves reach the conclusion that honesty is the best policy; that crimes of violence and injustice towards individuals are injuries to the community; that every man is interested in the maintenance of order and justice, then free government on this continent is a failure.

But it may be said that Southern disloyalty is peculiar in this, that it is accompanied by or results in hostility towards the freedmen—or, in other words, that the Southern problem is complicated by the existence of intense caste feeling, that, if it consisted simply in hostility towards the Government, it would be simple enough, and what we say would probably apply; but that the "unrepentant Rebel" shows the hardness of his heart in oppressing his colored neighbor. The answer to this argument lies in the question, Are we prepared to protect his colored neighbor?—in other words, to provide an efficient police for the South, and maintain it there until society has become peaceable and law-abiding. Everybody acknowledges that we are not. We offer the colored man not one shred of real defense against any of the outrages or exactions to which he is exposed. We have no force for the purpose, and no one—not even General Butler or Mr. Sumner—proposes to provide one. The operations of the Ku-klux Klan are all forbidden by law already. There is not a State in the South in which robbery and murder and arson, and the taking even of colored people into the woods and flogging them, is not an indictable offense, punishable with death or imprisonment. What is wanted, therefore, is not fresh legislation, but improved means of executing the law. Now, the instruments of justice are courts and police. We have seen that we do not propose to supply police. But is the supply of improved courts part of the reconstruction policy? Not at all. The courts remain just as they are. Offenses are still to be tried by jury. Moreover, there is no machinery provided for the efficient supervision of judicial proceedings at the South. Power of removing officials is indeed lodged in the hands of the commanding general, but he can only exercise it in rare cases—or, in other words, just often enough to irritate, and not often enough to improve, the administrative machinery. Moreover, even the little good he can do by his supervision is neutralized by the knowledge which everybody has that his rule is temporary. People submit to his interference with the hope of being able to make up for it after he is gone.

In fact, the reconstruction process has no social power whatever. It is purely political in its nature and effects. It sees to the form of the constitution, and to the composition of one legislature; which is all very well in its way, and, as regards the relation of the State as a whole to the Union at large, was after the war indispensable. But it contains no ingredient which reaches the relations of man to man. The maintenance of the States under "military rule," as we see it in Georgia, simply puts one political faction, for the time being, above another, and amuses the public with the spectacle of a State made "loyal" by having the representatives of the people picked and sorted and ticketed by a military officer. It, in other words, introduces into American politics, in a more offensive form, the system of "official candidates," which poor Napoleon has for the last eighteen years been trying in France, with much the same delusive hopes by which some of our radical brethren seem to be now buoyed up. It gives a minority a short and speedy method of keeping the State offices to themselves, without the trouble of making their lives or opinions acceptable to the people whom they profess to represent; but it does not make any poor man happier or more secure in his cabin; it does not make him surer of justice when he goes into court, or surer of his wages after he has earned them, or soften the hearts of his neighbors towards him, or train him in the art, of so much importance in politics, of acting with others, or of getting others to act with him. The evils of the present social and political condition of the South are indisputable, but they are not curable by legislation. They are things which will only disappear slowly, and will never disappear except under the influence of a general improvement in Southern society, which is another way of saying that, when individual Southerners are more intelligent, industrious, and humane than they now are, the weaker members of the community will be better off.

MR. CASSIUS M. CLAY AS THE MODERN PERSEUS.

From the N. Y. Times.

If anything could make us sympathize with "poor Cuba" more thoroughly than we have hitherto done, it would be the conduct of her avowed champions. They fall upon her neck in pretended friendship, only to give her a secret stab in the back. As we cordially wish to see the independence party succeed, we entreat it to get rid of nearly all its present advocates. One set persists in throwing mud at the Secretary of State, and in mumbling over a stupid series of slanders on his family connections—slanders which have no wit or novelty to recommend them, and which, as everybody knows, have been unanswerably disproved. What is the effect of this? Naturally to create astonishment that the Cubans should be so shamefully unscrupulous in choosing their instruments. But still greater wrongs have been done to the insurgents. Public meetings have been called in their name, and every true friend of Cuba has been covered with mortification to witness the result. The public have held aloof. Leading men of all classes have naturally imitated their example. What miserable infatuation was it which led to a repetition of the farce on Wednesday night? People know all about it by this time, and only one new actor appeared to give variety to the melancholy performance. There is Cuba, bound to the rock, while the Spanish dragon prepares to swallow her at a mouthful. We hold our breath with expectation. Is there no one to save her? We are told to go to Cooper Institute, and the secrets of fate shall be revealed to us. Of course, we repair to the abode of the oracle, and what do we behold? A well-known journalist in the chair, like the seraph that sits up aloft, and Mr. Cassius M. Clay panting with eagerness to distinguish himself as the Perseus of the nineteenth century.

We must say for the Chairman that he evidently meant to do no harm. His remarks were of an artless and innocent character, and except that he has taught us elsewhere that it is very wicked to differ in any respect from any member of the administration, we should admire his firmness in proclaiming the principle that it is "the privilege and right of the American people to instruct their Government"—except, we suppose, on financial subjects. But after the lamb there enters the lion. Mr. Cassius M. Clay is the most formidable friend any cause could well have. Need we say that he began his speech upon Cuba by giving the audience a complete retrospect of his past life? That is the inevitable overture to a performance by Mr. Cassius M. Clay, the "terror of princes." Has he not cast proud defiance at the despots of the universe? He has been absent eight years. What change does he find? Why, "the image of King George has been removed, and the portrait of George Washington hangs at the door." And that metamorphosis has been effected in eight years, a period during which Mr. Clay modestly declares that he has grown "older if not wiser." It is the common lot. Comparatively few people do grow wiser as they grow older, and therefore Mr. Clay need not think that he is sitting alone on the stool of repentance.

What is the first topic to discuss when a man has to make a speech on Cuba? Manifestly the perfidy of England and the incompetency of Mr. Seward, considered in their connection with Mr. Cassius M. Clay's unparalleled services to his countrymen and their ingratitude towards him. There we have a fine field for thought. The first step towards the deliverance of the Cuban Andromeda is the canonization of her Kentucky Perseus. Does any one want to hear Mr. Clay's "case" in a few words? Here it is, quoted literally from the *Tribune*:—"Why, sir, I recall a most illustrious passage in English history, the liberating of the slaves, and now, when following under our leadership and advice, it has been again in season and out of season. That, fellow-citizens, is my defense, if that be a defense." There is no "if" in the matter. What Mr. Clay means we have not the faintest idea, but we are quite willing to certify that he is not guilty.

The removal of King George's statue is not the only event of the past eight years. President Grant has disappeared. "I have here, sir," said Mr. Cassius M. Clay, "an extract from the *late* President Grant's message." The audience laughed—so did the people when "Rip Van Winkle" came back to his native place. But presently the audience began to hiss, as well as laugh, and under that trial Mr. Clay lost his presence of mind—if it be not profane to suppose such a thing possible. He touched subject after subject, but the company would not listen. They wanted to hear something about Cuba. The reason of their discontent, we need hardly explain, was that they were not in the secret. They were not aware that they had been invited to listen to a few crotchets, and to hear a statement of personal grievances. What great man has not a grievance? The least we inferior creatures can do is to listen to it. Mr. Cassius M. Clay has done us all a favor in stating his wrongs, and we deeply regret that they have been reported in a totally unintelligible form. But what a mockery is the whole performance of "poor Cuba!" Could the bitterest malice go further? What sin have the Cubans committed to deserve this punishment? Might they not fairly plead to be allowed to fight out their battle in their own way, unencumbered by the "help" which is now dragging them down?

TRAUPMANN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The guillotine the other day passed its sharp judgment on an extraordinary murderer. Traupmann was more and worse than a mere French phase of Antoine Probst. The latter murdered a whole family with a savage stupidity for which only the wild-beast theory of human nature will account. The awful work of Traupmann had even less feeling in it. He butchered the Kinck family with a horrible flippancy. Phenomena of crime like these are said to reveal much, but the wonder is that they reveal so little. The absence of nearly every clue to natural feeling is the one most discernible fact in these cases. Their revelation is a wretched blank. The public who seek for signs encounter an exhibition of animal stupefaction or moral deadness. In this respect Traupmann was a living corpse, and not one of his eight mangled victims was more dead than he. God created man in His own image, the image of life, but man can uncreate, as it were, in the image of the devil and of death. Thus did Traupmann; and if his crime was a faithful reflex of his soul, humanity may well abandon the task of attempting to conceive its almost nullity. A murderer of this class might happen to be one of the most uninteresting, unedifying of brute beings, his individuality quite lost in the enormity of his crime.

Traupmann, however, has been a study, and will be for some time, to French thinkers. He was worse than stupid, for he appears to have had the venom and the coldness of a reptile. This prodigious coolness has equaled, if not surpassed, anything that Paris has known in the way of evil sensations. It was brought out in evidence that he has said to the mother of the murdered family:—"You will all be reunited. Yet I shall bury you in the same grave." Yet more terrible was his statement:—"I struck them after I killed them, in order to disfigure them." But Traupmann had a remnant of sensibility; he could be even sensitive, and the man who killed a whole family could feel a pang of virtuous indignation at being lied against. Here is a wonderful passage in the dialogue between himself and the President of the Court which tried him:—

"President—You said once, 'I strangled the first child; he did not utter a cry. I then fetched the second, and then the third.' That was your confession of Nov. 23.

"Traupmann—You love falsehood rather than truth if you will not believe what I tell you now. You may do what you like with me. I am not afraid to die. But if you knew my reasons for not disclosing the names of my accomplices, you would approve them.

"President—One witness only heard a cry; it was that of a child who called out mamma.

"Traupmann—That is false. The witness who said that was a wretched liar. I would tell him so to his face. I ought not to be assailed by these falsehoods. There was no cry whatever.

"President—Then you were there?

"Traupmann—Yes, I was.

"President—It is proved on all hands that you led a solitary life, and were possessed with the idea of making a fortune.

"Traupmann—Much that is false has been said about me. There is a commissary of police who wanted to arrest my father. My father has more honesty in his little finger than that magistrate in his whole body."

The glimpses of character thus afforded only help us to the general truth that the worst of murderers is, after all, a human being. Traupmann evidently had plenty of combativeness and personal pride. A witness deposed that in 1864, when he received his first communion, he had a quarrel with his brother and threatened to kill him, whereupon the witness said, "You are a second Cain." Traupmann here interrupted the deponent, saying with emphasis, "The witness is a miserable liar, and not worth a rope to hang himself with." But the coolness of the murderer singularly offset this instance of excitement. His "No, Monsieur," in reply to a question of the President, "Could you not save those poor children you delivered over to your accomplices?" called forth that functionary's remark, "The coolness with which you say that makes one's blood run cold." Yet Traupmann's attorney drew from him an extraordinary exhibition of feeling. "Speak to him of his mother," said the learned advocate; "speak to him of his family. If in this matter you ask for tears, you would only have to recall the name of his mother." At this point the prisoner wept bitterly and sobbed, much to the surprise of the court, although the spectators imagined him to be acting.

Traupmann's last words at the guillotine persistently reasserted that he had accomplices. The only comment which need be made upon them is his admission on the 13th of November that he had, alone and unaided, murdered Madame Kinck and her five children, after having poisoned Jean Kinck and stabbed Gustave. Two weeks afterwards—perhaps ashamed of his monster crime, perhaps with truth—he declared that he had three accomplices. Whether he had or not matters little now to him or the world. The murderer was dreadfully dwarfed by contrast with the crime he had committed. He was but twenty years old; his aspect was ugly, his lips drawn up, showing his teeth; he had large hands and splay feet, and the size and seeming strength of the former contrasted strangely with his slight, even frail figure. He conceived that his passion for crime was cultivated or inspired by a morbid reading of Eugene Sue. The language of his advocate, Lachaud, sums up his case:—

"Gentlemen, here is a young man of twenty years, and eight dead bodies of his victims! Oh, I beseech you not to believe that. The prisoner is subject to one of the most frightful moral maladies which render men irresponsible. His crime?—it is written in the book, the 'Wandering Jew.' Throughout the whole world there are men of science who are concerned with this affair, and who have their eyes on this youth of twenty years. One of them said to me yesterday, 'Look at him; look at his attitude; look at his arms. Well, if this man be a ferocious beast, it is best to muzzle him, and not to kill him.'"

Dr. Amedee Bertrand has not hesitated to declare in the face of civilization that Traupmann was insane; and we can all imagine how. Crime is a dreadful insanity, and nature itself seems to have conspired with evil to make ugly the features of this man, and to misdirect his soul—to make him an idiot in one respect, and a madman in another; and yet, for all that, not entirely insane. Every great crime suggests similar reflections, and there is a disposition to believe that monsters are more or less madmen. However this may be, the subject invites the study, even while it baffles it, of the scientific and religious world. Only a wisdom greater than the deficiencies of Traupmann, and a charity exceeding his crimes, can comprehend his case, and to that superhuman wisdom and charity the helpless mind of man must leave it.

PLEDGES BROKEN.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican party went into power on this pledge of their national platform—plank number two:—

"The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the south was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those states."

Power got, and the Republican party at once broke faith. It is driving the fifteenth amendment along with whip and spur, which takes away from the loyal States what "properly belongs to the people of those States," the control of "the question of suffrage."

The Republican party went into power on this pledge of their national platform—plank number 7:—

"The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson (whom they themselves elected) called loudly for radical reform."

Power got, and the Republican party at once broke faith. Mr. Dawes is a witness from their own ranks that their talk of economy was a pretense, their denunciation of corruption a piece of hypocrisy, their pledge of reform a fraud. The economical estimates for this year's expenses are outrun by millions, and the people's money is squandered so recklessly that even honest radicals cry out in protest.

The Republican party went into power on this pledge of their national platform—the resolution added on motion of Carl Schurz:—

"*Resolved*, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the Rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people."

Power got, and the Republican party again breaks faith. Virginia complies with every condition demanded of her, submits to all humiliations—Congress still refuses to her the representative self-government which is her right, and makes a mockery of the guarantee of the Constitution to that effect. Georgia is in like case, and is treated with equal and monstrous perfidy.

The Republican party went into power on this pledge of their national platform—plank number 4:—

"It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit."

Power got, and the Republican party broke its faith. General Grant recommends that the tariff swindle shall stand as it is, in the face of an enormous surplus that is now at Washington squandering by millions a day.

MR. DAWES' SPEECH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Dawes has struck one of the key-notes of the future. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he speaks by authority. He exposes the extravagance of the administration, and proposes to arrest it by cutting down expenditures. He sees the futility and hypocrisy of advocating economy in general terms, while refusing to commence a reform in detail. If lavish outlays are to be curtailed, he knows that it is necessary to begin the work somewhere, and he very naturally turns to the estimates for the next fiscal year sent in by the departments; and after carefully examining them and making due inquiry, he comes to the conclusion that they are too high and ought to be reduced, and he frankly announces this opinion to Congress and the country.

Now, it does not seem that anybody is able to show that the figures of Mr. Dawes are wrong, nor that the general retrenchment proposed by him is not expedient, and may not be carried into effect without detriment to the public service. But some of the unwise supporters of the administration arraign him for making so damaging an exposure of its failure to redeem the cheap pledges of economy which the Republicans gave to the people at the election which carried General Grant into the Presidential chair. They do not charge Mr. Dawes with being in error on the main facts, nor with being a bad financier, nor unfaithful to the important interests intrusted to him as chairman of one of the most important committees of the House; but they think that by thus rebuking the extravagance of the administration, he shows a lack of fidelity to his party.

In our judgment, the masses of the people, groaning under a burden of debt and taxation, will entertain a very different opinion of the conduct of Mr. Dawes, and will pronounce it honest, bold, manly, independent, and eminently befitting the head of the committee which practically holds in its hands the purse-strings of the nation.

If the leaders of the Democracy would show the good sense to gather up the ideas of Mr. Dawes and make them the corner-stone of their new platform, they would stand some chance for carrying the next House of Representatives. But they are still assailing the fifteenth amendment, and propose to make hostility to it the leading issue in the coming campaign, when, within a month or so, the amendment will become a part of the Constitution, and any further opposition to it will be as futile as a tirade against the equator. We advise the Democratic party to abandon their resistance to the inevitable, and to pay attention to the actual exigencies of the hour. Mr. Dawes has touched the right chord; let the Democratic masses chime in, and insist that their leaders shall stop harping upon negroes. That subject has become stale and tedious. All Democrats who are not fools will eschew it hereafter.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 5 27 rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, 1 1 9 Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 26th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 4T7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 409 Walnut street.

January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Nalbro' Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice President.

1 11 uths6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 19,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 6t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf3

THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.—If you are in want of a prime article of either Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, visit the great northern depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. The Coal furnished by Mr. Hancock is carefully screened and picked, and full weight guaranteed to every purchaser. He is the first to lower and the last to raise the price, hence those who patronize him buy at the lowest possible rates. 1 5 wsm6w

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 45 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3½

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3½

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topar, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 9

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, 11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, *SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS*, No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF. BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA. 265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED

In fine Watches and Jewelry.

The contents of a large MARVIN'S SAFE

Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE Always Fire-Proof, Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT Street, (MASONIC HALL), 1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

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A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. 11 6 thstu1ot

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The committee selected to try the contests in Thomas C. Evans, Republican, to the seat of Select Council of Samuel L. Snyder, Democrat, as the representative of the Twenty-fifth ward, and of Henry Brinton Coxe, Democrat, to the seat of Alexander Hodgdon, Republican, as representative of the Eighth ward, in the same chamber, met yesterday afternoon in Select Chamber. The former case was first taken up, Wm. F. Smith acting as chairman of the committee. The Chairman announced that no testimony would be taken in the case until Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M., and on motion it was determined that at all the meetings hereafter to be held it should be proceeded with notwithstanding counsel for either of the parties might be absent. The committee then adjourned. The contestant was represented by J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., and the respondent, who holds his seat by a returned majority of 83 votes, by George Bull, Esq.

The Eighth ward case was then taken up, Thomas A. Barlow presiding. The contestant was represented by Robert E. Randall, Esq., and the respondent by J. Alexander Simpson, Esq. Mr. Simpson moved to quash the petition for duplicity and insufficient specification to entitle contestant to a hearing. After some discussion the committee resolved to hear both sides on this question on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M. The committee then adjourned.

—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Patrick Devinney, storekeeper at Tenth and Ellsworth streets, was at a desk in the City Bank, counting some money with a view to make a deposit, a well-dressed man stepped up to him and said, "Did you drop that piece of money at your feet?" "I suppose I did," replied Mr. Devinney, stooping at the same time to pick up a fractional currency note. As he did so the stranger seized the money on the desk, to the amount of $300, and ran off with it. He was pursued, and the cry of "stop thief" raised. When he was a few paces from the bank, he was seized and held until Fire Marshal Blackburn came up, when he was conducted to the Central Station. On his person bank notes were found to the amount of $380; also, a new gold watch, and the case in which the watch was imported. Besides the property, a letter was taken from one of his pockets, which had been written at Toronto, Canada. While the officers were reading this the prisoner snatched it from them, tore it in two, and threw it in the stove. When before Alderman Kerr he gave the name of George Welsh. He is about thirty years old, tall and slim, with a florid complexion. On the testimony of Mr. Devinney and the Fire Marshal he was committed in default of $2000 bail for a further hearing on the 26th instant.

—The annual session of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was commenced yesterday morning, at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. The attendance was large. The State Councillor reported thirty-two new Councils in Pennsylvania, four in New Jersey, and the formation of the National Council of the United States. The total membership was reported to be over ten thousand, and the Councils were all represented to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were then elected:—S. C., John D. Goff; S. V. C., Charles H. Hurtz; S. C. Secretary, Edw. S. Deemer; S. C. Cond., Charles Tyson; S. C. Warden, Clarence Danby; S. C. Sentinels, Milton Gold and Philip McCracken; to National Council, J. D. Goff, C. H. Hentz, S. D. Clous, James P. P. Brown, J. S. Reiff.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant found at Nineteenth and Race streets. Verdict, found dead. Also, on the body of Mary Pusey, aged forty-seven years. Verdict, death from hemorrhage. Also, on the body of Catharine Devier, who fell dead last evening in St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth street, below Locust. Verdict, death from natural causes. Also, on the body of Jacob Achen, aged forty-five years, who was caught in the machinery at Nicholson & Co.'s hosiery works. Verdict, death by accident

—The second anniversary of the Temperance Society connected with Dr. Shepherd's Church, Buttonwood street, below Sixth, was celebrated last evening. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was large. Mr. Hiram Ward presided, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Messrs. Lincoln, Castle, Irwin, Fenton, and others.

—A meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Fire Association was held last evening at the hall, Fifth and North streets, when a dividend of $1034·16 was declared in favor of each company belonging to the association.

—The steamer Fire-Fly, of about 400 tons, is being fitted up for the transportation of beef from Texas to Philadelphia. The vessel is to be furnished with patent refrigerators, by which the meat can be preserved in a fresh state.

—A boy named Flynn, aged ten years, was run over by a wagon yesterday, on Front street, below Lombard, and injured about the head. He was taken to his home, Union street, above Front.

—Rev. J. Conkey has received an unanimous call to the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of this city, formerly under the pastoral care of Rev. F. R. Harbaugh.

—Robert Johnson was injured yesterday afternoon by being run over by his cart, on Wharton street, below Broad. He was removed to his home.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¼.

—Prince Arthur arrived in New York yesterday.

—George D. Prentice, the veteran editor, is again dangerously ill.

—A students' riot has taken place in Madrid, and its authors are to be prosecuted.

—William Cumbach has been nominated by the President as Minister to Portugal.

—A difficulty has arisen over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in Iowa.

—William Kriel was publicly hanged in Louisville yesterday, for the murder of his wife.

—Archbishop Deschamps, a prominent advocate of infallibility, has been appointed Primate of Belgium.

—A rumor, current in New York, relative to the dangerous illness of Garibaldi at Caprera, is pronounced a hoax.

—A man has been arrested, charged with the murder of his own child, in Sawanton, Vt. The body was found in a cellar, partially devoured by rats.

—Great interest was shown as to the action of the Senate on the Virginia bill yesterday, the chamber and its approaches being crowded to overflowing.

—Governor Geary forwarded to the Legislature yesterday a message, announcing his appointment of Frank Jordan as Secretary of State; J. M. Wheatley, Deputy Secretary; F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General; and A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General.

Foreign Affairs.

—Ex-Prefect Haussmann is dangerously ill.

—Three editors and the manager of *La Reforme*, a Parisian journal, have been convicted of a violation of the Press law, and sentenced to imprisonment.

—Fears are expressed that the strike at La Creuzot, which, it is alleged, was brought about by revolutionary agents, will lead to similar labor demonstrations in other directions. Latest advices indicate that an early arrangement is probable. An editor of the *Marseillaise* has been arrested charged with fomenting the disorder.

Bill for the Admission of Virginia.

The following is the Virginia bill as passed by the Senate yesterday:—

An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, The people of Virginia have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government, which is Republican; and, whereas, the Legislature of Virginia, elected under said Constitution, has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc.—That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God."

Or such person shall in like manner take and subscribe and file the following oath:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have, by act of the Congress of the United States, been released from the disabilities imposed on me by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1000 and not more than $10,000; and in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority; *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect, for the period of 30 days next after the passage of this act, to take, subscribe, and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such required of all other citizens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

As a writer must always appear to a disadvantage who does not understand his subject, I deem it a kindness to our friend who writes under the heading of "Benevolence Run Mad" to put him right with regard to the views of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" relative to a "dog home." I am not a member of that society, but have been told by those who are "that it is an ascertained fact that some miserable human beings in the lower part of the city rear dogs during the winter, for the purpose of turning them on the streets when the dog law goes in force. Of course the poor brutes are easily caught by their owners, who then receive the dollar reward." The brutal treatment that the animals then suffer is past comment. Let those who reside in the neighborhood of the "Pound" tell. What the society propose doing is to purchase some place to take the nameless brutes to all the year. If "mangy" and worthless, put an end to them in a humane manner; if of value, find homes for them in the rural districts, where from experience I can say that they are a great protection to life and property. This is quite different from "erecting a hospital for mangy curs with hired nurses." The "good old book" to which our friend refers contains the following words:—"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." It does not limit the extension of mercy to the human race. And again:—"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Now are not these texts as well as the one quoted by our friend? And further, we are told if we judge of the motives of others at all, it must be done with "righteous judgment." Satire and ridicule are certainly at variance with that command.

A FRIEND OF ALL GOD'S CREATURES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

1178 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 20

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 18	MOON RISES	10 05
SUN SETS	5 08	HIGH WATER	5 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Planet, Bray, Cardenas, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Ballett & Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Barbados, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, 28 days from Liverpool, with mdse, to Clyde Brothers. Jan. 8, lat. 39 01 N., long 44 45 W., spoke ship Dunfillan, of Glasgow, 113 days from San Francisco, for Queenstown for orders.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse, to H. Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen Feet Bank saw a foreign barque, name unknown, coming up in tow of a tug; below the Brown, a barque, flying a signal, with the letters A. F. D. (probably the Imperador, from Pernambuco), coming up. Wind W.

Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, 12 days from Bucksport, Me., with lumber to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Boston, with sugar to order.

Now, barque Tuisco, Bellegard, from Liverpool, is consigned to Penrose, Massey & Co., instead of L. Westergaard & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Havana and New Orleans:—J. H. Bartlett, W. H. Dunly, G. W. Millette and wife, George Groomes and wife, Miss Louise Zarkeweizer, Mr. J. S. Miles, Miss J. Miles, H. D. Johnson.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah:—Mr. G. R. Fleming, Jr., Mr. Wm. T. Duhring, Mr. J. C. Mercer, Mr. J. R. Gregory, Mr. Thomas Morgan and wife, Mr. W. K. Rhodes.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Don Justo, Bonhoff, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst.

Ship Devonshire, Peck, for Halifax, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.—changed from Philadelphia.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, at Shields 4th inst. from Bremerhaven.

Ship Tromas Harward, Strickland, sailed from Havre 6th inst. for Cardiff and United States.

Barque Mai, Hansen, from London for Philadelphia, put into Portland 4th inst.

Barque Eveline von Schroeder, Pruetz, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Falmouth 4th inst.

Barque William, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyvoet 4th inst.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, hence for Havre, passed up Channel 4th inst.

Barque Vision, Thorsen, from London for Philadelphia, at Dover 3d inst., and proceeded.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, sailed from Oporto 30th ult. for Messina.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, remained at Cardenas 11th instant.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, sailed from Richmond 19th inst. for Cabin Point, to load lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr Julia A. Berkley, Larder, hence, at Norfolk 19th instant.

Schrs Pathway, Haley; J. C. Thompson, Van Zandt; and Wm. H. Garrison, Adams, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, hence, at St. Thomas 27th ult., and was discharging 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The iron steamship Fire Fly, 400 tons, which has been lying at Cooper's Point, N. J., for some time past, has been sold by Mr. J. W. Middleton to Mr. John Mullen, on private terms. She has been chartered by the United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company to carry beef from Texas to this port and New York, and will be fitted up as an immense refrigerator, under Bray's patent, by which meat can be kept and carried to or from any desirable point without deterioration.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH JAMES, Assignee of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, under assignment for benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A. ATWOOD GRAGE,
1 15 stuth5t Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 8m

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 26tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies.
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅞ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of 2200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 8 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets. 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs, 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE NEW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WM. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad trains:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. R. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

ROBIN O'BOBBIN BERGNER.

Robin O'Bobbin Bergner, of Harrisburg, is in trouble. In this age of spoils-hunting he has demonstrated his capacity to absorb more public plunder than any other man in the State, and there is danger that his insatiate maw will not be as well filled this winter as usual. We have deemed it our duty, from time to time, to make an approximate estimate of Bergner's greed, but really we fear the task is beyond our capacity. If he were to swallow up the whole Commonwealth he would still, like his great prototype, complain of an aching void in his abdominal regions. Most men would be content with the spoils of the post-office at the State capital, but our Pennsylvania Robin O'Bobbin merely whets his appetite with the tit-bit he receives from the National Government. It is impossible for any single public treasury to satisfy his insatiable longings, so he turns from the strong-box of the nation to the strong-box of the State, as greedily as the calf that sucked two cows. We published some months ago a list of his receipts from the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, as it is given in the Auditor-General's report. The sum total was $53,090·19, much of which was for practically worthless service. His receipts for last year, as published in the Auditor-General's report of 1869, show a material reduction, amounting in the aggregate to but little more than $20,000, and we should be inclined to sympathize deeply with the unfortunate man if we did not notice that $12,000 of this sum is merely a payment *on account* for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record*, and after this bill is made up and settled in full, the taxpayers will be fortunate if any balance is left in the Treasury. But to return to our mutton, or rather to our Treasury-devouring Robin O'Bobbin. His particular grievance at this moment is the indisposition of a portion of the Legislature to permit him to exact the usual amount of plunder from the State this year, on the pretense that he publishes a legislative record. In the fear that Bergner cannot be got rid of in any other way, a number of members favor the idea of abolishing the *Record* altogether, and we do not wonder at this disposition in view of the following exposure made by a Harrisburg correspondent of the *Post* this morning. He says:—

Mr. Bergner, who has owned the job for several years past, has grown rich on it, and is of course exceeding loth to have it discontinued. The folly of continuing the publication is apparent on its very face, and members have condemned it on its own exhibit. The State has paid fifteen dollars per page for printing it, and of course it was to the advantage of the printer to extend it over as many pages as possible. This was done. The *Record* for 1869 was made to drag its weary length over more than 1600 pages. This was accomplished by elongation and a total disregard for typographical decency and good taste. Take any number of the *Record* and you will find hundreds of such examples as the following:—

The first section was read and
Agreed to.
The second section was read and
Agreed to.
The third section was read and
Agreed to.
The fourth section was read and
Amended.

And again you will find this rascally expansion:—

The bill was read and
Agreed to.
The title was read and
Agreed to.
On transcribing the bill, it was
Agreed to.

Or this:—

The first and sections were read and
Agreed to.
The title was read and
Agreed to.
On transcribing the bill, it was
Agreed to.

Any one will be able to furnish the reason for such elongation. The specimens given above show the fraud that had been annually practised on the State Treasury, and the members of the present session do not propose to perpetuate it any longer.

Robin O'Bobbin ought to have been satisfied with charging the taxpayers fifty per cent. more than a fair price for this work; but, as he insisted on having his linked sweetness long drawn out, even the legislators are beginning to think that too much of a good thing can be stuffed down Bergner's throat. Consequently that wonderful patriot and immaculate champion of Republicanism is sounding the tocsin of alarm. He sees treason in every attempt to check his greed, and denounces this journal as "a disgrace and an injury to the party" because it will not by silence countenance his schemes of fraud and extortion. Robin O'Bobbin's denunciations are, under the circumstances, compliments of which we feel proud, and we hope the time may never come when our course will meet the approval of this incarnation of greed and systematic champion of corruption.

THE PROSPECTS OF VIRGINIA.

General Butler has achieved a signal triumph in the Senate, by securing the adoption of such amendments to the bill providing for the restoration of Virginia to representation in Congress as render it substantially the same as the one reported to the House by the Committee on Reconstruction, and set aside by that body for Mr. Bingham's substitute, by a vote of 98 to 95. If General Butler had been in his seat on Saturday last, he would doubtless have been able to change at least one vote, which would have been sufficient to prevent the adoption of Mr. Bingham's unconditional measure, and in all probability the bill would have passed the House as it came from the committee, and in a shape that would have commanded the endorsement of the Senate. But the vote on the final passage of the amended bill in the House, 142 yeas to 49 nays, shows that the majority of the Republican members either regarded the conditions imposed by the Reconstruction Committee with indifference, or else were so anxious to secure the return of the "erring sister" as to accept any measure which promised to bring it about. The contest is now transferred back to the House of Representatives, and the speedy restoration of Virginia may be regarded as extremely doubtful. The fight over the amendments proposed by the Senate will be both bitter and protracted, and, in view of the decided vote by which the Bingham substitute finally passed the House, the issue is involved in great doubt. Aside from the political issues at stake, there will be a grand tilt between Butler and Bingham, who entertain towards each other sentiments quite the reverse of friendly. Bingham has not yet forgotten the charge brought against him by the hero of Fort Fisher that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman, who encountered death on the scaffold through his stupidity and obstinacy, and will be nerved by the remembrance of this, even more than by his professions of liberality towards the Southern people, to exert himself to the utmost to secure the defeat of the Senate measure; while Butler's proscriptive ideas will be reinforced by his hatred of Bingham, and the desire to show the country that the latter's influence in the House is of very little weight.

It is to be regretted that the fate of this vital measure should depend in great measure upon the merits of a personal quarrel which is of no concern whatever to the public. If the Butler faction, however, should get the best of the contest in the House, and the bill as amended by the Senate should be passed, Virginia will resume her former place in the Union, with some wise conditions imposed upon her. But these conditions will be more than counterbalanced by the utter folly of the test-oath requirements, and the era of good feeling between the different classes of the population will, by their operation, be indefinitely postponed. If, on the contrary, Bingham achieves another triumph by the rejection of the Senate amendments, the issue between the two houses will be so pronounced that the fate of Virginia may possibly hang in the balance for months to come. It is to be sincerely hoped that a compromise may be effected without any delay whatever, the House yielding to the guarantees of a future compliance in good faith with the provisions of the present Constitution of Virginia, and the Senate receding from the exaction of those farcical test oaths which can be productive of but little good, and will be sure to result in a continuance of the hostility between the two races.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Some of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are loth to surrender the franking privilege are endeavoring to get up a feeling of indignation against the Postmaster-General. They complain, especially, of his alleged free circulation through the post offices of petitions asking for the proposed reform. We do not know whether the last charge is true or not, but it is clear that the course taken by Mr. Creswell is substantially correct. He deserves the thanks of the American people for his efforts to suppress an abuse which even England is no longer compelled to submit to, and which is, in principle and practice, one of the most odious relics of old-time aristocratic privileges. It gives to over-generous or unscrupulous Congressmen the power to compel the Post Office Department to render gratuitous service for all their especial friends as well as for themselves, and they connive at these petty frauds to an enormous extent. In Great Britain even the Queen must affix a postage stamp instead of her frank to a letter, but a transient partisan triumph so completely turns the heads of some of our shallow-pated politicians, that they fancy their dignity is insulted when they are asked to stop the system of petty pilfering which they have too long encouraged. Mr. Wilson took the true ground, in the Senate yesterday, when he said that "Congress should feel grateful to the Post Office Department for its efforts to aid in abolishing that which experience had shown to be a burden rather than a privilege for Congressmen." Every honest man in and out of the public service should desire the abolition of a privilege which, from its very nature, must necessarily be abused and made the cover of innumerable frauds.

Rev. Simon M. Landis, M. D., "Pastor of the First Progressive Christian Church," who was convicted a few days ago of vending obscene literature, was this morning refused a new trial, and was sentenced by Judge Pierce to undergo the severest punishment that the law allows in such a case. Landis will go to the Penitentiary for the term of one year and will pay a fine of $500. Every decent man and woman in the community will rejoice that this filthy scoundrel has at length obtained a portion of his deserts, and Judge Peirce is entitled to thanks for giving him the severest punishment that it was in his power to impose. Landis has been a nuisance in this city for years, and the only regret we have in this case is that he will not obtain all he deserves by the comparatively mild sentence to which the too merciful law restricts the Judge. Another vendor of obscene literature was sentenced at the same time as Landis, and the probabilities are that such carrion will in future be more careful when they put their filthy wares before the public.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "The Christian's Sun and its Effects." 7½, "Men of the World: "another Talk with You." Union meeting this day at 4 o'clock. Come.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE will preach at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 7½, by request, on "The Sin against the Holy Ghost." Sabbath School 2½ o'clock.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening, "A Plain Talk about the Theatre."

REV. G. W. SMILEY, D. D., WILL preach at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching at 7½ P. M. There will be a revival love feast at 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning. All invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the Afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"GREAT AND COSTLY STONES."—Rev. WILLIAM B. CULLISS will preach on this subject To-morrow Night, at 7½ o'clock, in HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, above Twelfth. All are invited.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. F. R. MASTERS is expected to preach in this Church on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. ALBERT BARNES WILL PREACH Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock, at FILBERT and SEVENTEENTH Streets, in aid of the "Industrial Home for Blind Women." 1 21 2t

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock—Discourse upon "Reason in Raiment." Evening lecture at 7½ o'clock, upon "John Murray." Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LECTURE ROOM OF THE NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
THE TALE OF THE DOLPHIN,
A Trip to Long Branch, through the Raging Canal, in the sail boat "Dolphin,"
Illustrated by over
THIRTY SILHOUETTES,
Done in the very Blackest style of the Art,
ACCOMPANIED BY A TALK,
DESCRIPTIVE / AND / NONDESCRIPTIVE, By D. SCATTERGOOD,
Formerly SERIES EDITOR of the "Evening Telegraph."
In the LECTURE ROOM OF THE NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut,
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
January 25, 26, and 27, 1870.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
The Tail will commence to Wiggle at a quarter before 8 o'clock precisely.

A PRESS OF OPINIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Tale of the Dolphin" takes pleasure in presenting to the public the following remarkable Testimonials and Certificates:—

FROM THE ENGINEER OF THE WATER WORKS.

"I have applied my guage and whistle to the Tale of the Dolphin, and find it capable of producing a laugh of over 300-horse power."

A TURBINE WEIL, Engineer.

WHAT THE FACULTY SAY.

"I have analyzed the Tale of the Dolphin, and find it purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Should thine no family ought to be without it."

O. HORSESETTER, M. D.

WHAT THE ART CRITICS SAY.

"I think your Silhouettes free from the fault of most pictures. The Chiaroscuro is perfect, and they show great depth of color. My friend, Mr. Sully, says their reputation as works of Art must remain un-Sully-ed."

FLAKE WHITE, P. B.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BAD FITS.

"I used to be subject to bad fits of laughter. Hearing the Tale of the Dolphin but once, I went off into a good one, and have had no bad ones since."

NITE RUSS OCKSIDE.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT SAYS.

"I saw the 'Dolphin' last summer at Long Branch, and think it ranks among boat flesh as 'Dexter' does among horse flesh. I have no doubt but that it would be greatly improved, as with Dexter, by the addition of a good Tale."

U. S. GRANT.

Many more testimonials from all parts of the country could be written by the Lecturer, if necessary.

N. B.—If it should rain, don't fail to come and see the "Silly-wets" at the Lecture Room of the New Mercantile Library, TENTH Street, above Chesnut,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, January 25, 26, and 27.

P. S.—To those who attend the whole three nights, there will be a reduction made to them in the laugh. 1 22 5t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870.
At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. A. G. Cattell.	S. T. Canby.
J. W. Torrey.	E. O. Knight.
H. Craig.	E. A. Souder.
A. Whilldin.	D. Noblit, Jr.
J. E. Gross.	B. Ervien.
P. B. Mingle.	J. W. Bullock.

H. W. Catherwood

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL, was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and
1 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.
At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

O. H. CLARK,
S. A. CALDWELL,
W. S. RUSSELL,
E. W. CLARK,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
R. B. CABEEN,
GEORGE PHILLER,
WILLIAM C. KENT.

And at a stated meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. O. H. CLARK was re-elected President and Mr. GEORGE PHILLER Vice-President.
1t MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 323 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 6t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—
[CORRESPONDENCE.]
PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1870.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq.—

DEAR SIR:—The gratification afforded to your audience by your lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads," so uniform y testified to by those who were fortunate enough to be present, induces us to request that you will repeat the lecture at the Academy of Music, at an early date.

Very respectfully, yours,

Hon. E. M. Paxson,	Hon. R. H. Brewster,
Hon. James R. Ludlow,	Hon. James Campbell,
Hon. Wm. S. Peirce,	Daniel Dougherty,
Furman Sheppard,	Edward Shippen,
Samuel Hood,	George Junkin,
George Northrop,	Wm. S. Price,
Theodore Cuyler,	John P. O'Neill,
David Webster,	Wm. B. Mann,
Henry S. Hagert,	Thomas J. Barger,
J. B. Townsend,	Thomas J. Werrell,
Lewis C. Cassidy,	John Cochran,
D. W. O'Brien,	James V. McDonough,
Wm. H. Ruddiman,	Wm. D. O'Brien,
Wm. McCandless,	Wm. Ernst,
John Gofforth,	Charles H. T. Collis,
Thomas R. Elcock,	Thomas J. Diehl,
Henry Nunez,	James H. Heverin,
Edwin T. Chase,	I. Newton Brown,
George M. Dallas,	John C. Rodhefler,
Christian Kneass,	William L. Hirst,
Charles E. Warburton,	Victor Guillou,
Alexander Cummings,	George L. Crawford,
Charles E. School,	E. W. C. Greene,
James L. Bewley,	J. M. Robb,
George W. Arundel,	Wm. V. McGrath,
	Wm. W. Harding.

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND LOCUST STREETS,
January 18, 1870.

Hons. E. M. Paxson, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Furman Sheppard, James R. Ludlow, William S. Peirce and others.

GENTS:—I obey with pleasure your very flattering request of 17th inst., to repeat my lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads." I regret, however, that the Academy of Music, in consequence of previous arrangements therefor, cannot be secured for the purpose, and shall consequently beg leave to designate Concert Hall, and Wednesday evening, 26th inst., as the place and time for such repetition.

With sentiments of sincere regard,
I am gratefully yours,
CHARLES W. BROOKE.

In accordance with the above correspondence,
MR. CHARLES W. BROOKE
will repeat his Lecture on
IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS,
CONCERT HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1870.
MME. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
will also appear, to give proper illustration to the Melodies of the Irish Bards.

Cards of admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. To be had at John Tronwith's, No. 614 Chesnut street; W. H. P. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Carrucross & Co.'s, No. 6 N. Eighth street; McGrath's Bookstore, No. 1030 Chesnut, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
THE OPENING SALE OF RESERVED SEATS TO ANY OF THE SINGLE LECTURES
WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY MORNING.
ORDER OF THE LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will commence on MONDAY MORNING, January 24, at 9 o'clock, at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 1t

HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
SUBJECT:—"THE HOUSEHOLD."

HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
SUBJECT:—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

These Lectures are delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.
Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents 1 15 19 22 24 4t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 76 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES R. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

1 19 13t

THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the charter and laws of the Company, unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of March next.
Annual dues for the present year reduced to five dollars.
GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary and Librarian.
January 18, 1870. 1 22 5t*rp*

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.
A Special Meeting of the Association will be held at the LECTURE ROOM of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870, on business of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the Board of Managers. 1 20 3t

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 809 Chesnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870.
At an election held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Richardson,	William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn,	Robert Pearce,
John F. Smith,	George A. West,
Edward B. Orne,	John W. Everman,
John Kessler, Jr.,	Nathan Hilles,
Charles Stokes,	Mordecai Buzby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Charles Richardson was unanimously re-elected President, William H. Rhawn Vice-President, and
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD
1 20 3t Secretary.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PORT WINES.

VERY OLD AND PURE

PORT WINES,

Imported Direct and for sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. 1 18 stuthsrp4

CLOTHING.

Sensible Clothes
FOR
Sensible People
AT
Sensible Prices.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRICES are the lowest. The lowest scale of prices for good Clothing at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PEOPLE are the people who go to Rockhill & Wilson's to buy their clothing. No such Clothing in town as at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE CLOTHES are the clothes which are made of such choice materials, and with such perfection of finish, at the GREAT BROWN HALL of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ALL THE SENSIBLE PEOPLE
Are invited to come and buy
SENSIBLY MADE CLOTHES
AT
COMMON SENSE PRICES,
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16	" $20
" " "	$18	" $22
OVERCOATS	$12	" $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
1 20 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

OFFICE:
No. 34 North FIFTH Street.
INSURES
Buildings,
Household Furniture, and
Merchandise Generally,
FROM LOSS BY FIRE,
(IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ONLY.)

Statement of the Assets of the Association, January 1, 1870, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,424,322·18
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,980·83
Real Estate Office, No. 34 N. Fifth street	60,434·48
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4,609·93
United States 6-20 Registered Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	25,385·73
	$1,572,732·25

TRUSTEES.

Wm. H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. T. BUTLER,
1 22 stuth3trp SECRETARY.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 16*rp* HAVE ARRIVED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 808 ARCH Street. 12 14tuthsm

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.
TURNER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
HARPER'S,
ATLANTIC, GODEY, PUTNAM, Etc.
LIPPINCOTT, GALAXY, PETERSON, Etc.
Now is the time to subscribe for 1870.
TURNER & CO., Magazine Depot,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
Binding done in any style at very low rates.

DIARIES, 1870.
The largest assortment in the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.
TURNER & CO.,
1 22 No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 30 6t PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthsw
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR
INSURANCES ON LIVES
AND
GRANTING ANNUITIES,

Publish in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the following statement of their

ASSETS on the First of December, 1869.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
Fifty-Seventh Annual Statement.

Real Estate, Office Building, Buck Road property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$255,612·30
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property	799,148·33
Loans, with ample collaterals	1,295,284·00
City Warrants	49,036·91
Life interests	3,577·43
Cash	180,255·19
Loans and Stocks as per list below	2,357,984·44
Cost	$4,810,948·63
Market value	$5,013,815·59

List of Loans and Stocks,

Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law in any event liable for its obligations.

$62,500 U. S. Registered 6 per cent., 1881	
650 U. S. Registered, July, 1865	
8,650 U. S. Registered, May, 1868	
24,900 U. S. Registered, Nov., 1865	
80,000 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	
508,050 Penna. 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25	
30,400 Penna War Loan	
11,000 Penna. 5 per cent	
26,000 N. Jersey 6 per cent., coupon	
106,400 Phila. 6 per cent. Gas Loan	
8,000 Pittsburg 6 per cent., coupon	
2,000 Allegheny County 6 per cent. coupon	
322·37 Allegheny County Scrip	
5,000 Allegheny County 6 per cent	
100,000 Penna. R.R., debenture	
40,000 Penna. RR., second mort	
20,000 North Penna. RR	
20,000 Hamilton County, Ohio	
3,000 N. Liberties RR	
14,000 Reading RR. 7 per cent	
40,000 Phila. and Erie 6 per cent	
50,000 Junction RR. 6s	
26,000 Sunbury and Erie 7 per cent	
8,000 Elmira and W. 5 per cent	
5,000 Harrisburg, P., M. J. and I. 6 per cent	
382,700 Lehigh Coal and N., 1884	
20,000 Lehigh Convertible	
62,000 Lehigh Gold Bonds	
50,450 Little Schuyl. 7 per cent	
145,000 Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent., 1889	
2,000 Cam. and Amboy, 1882	
1,000 Cam. and Amboy, April, 1875	
20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal 9 per cent	$2,257,084·44
2,000 Cam. and Amboy, July, 1870	
9,000 Belvidere and Delaware RR., 1887	
71,172·68 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 per cent	
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7s	
1,000 Lehigh Valley 6 per cent	
29,000 West Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent	
23,100 Bloomsburg and Lackawanna 7s	
15,000 Cleveland and M. First Mort	
5,000 Cleveland and M. Third Mort	
10,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, 1872	
600 Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan	
25,400 McKean and Elk Land Co	
12,000 Youghiogheny Coal R. 10 per cent	
18,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent	
21,400 Tennessee 5 per cent	
17,000 Tennessee 6 per cent	
112 shares Commercial National Bank	
324 shares Par. and Mech. Nat. Bank	
161 shares Philadelphia Nat. Bank	
48 shares Nat. State Bank, Camden	
72 shares Pennsylvania RR	
60 shares North Penna. RR	
244 shares Cleveland and M. RR	
250 shares Minehill and Sch. Nav. RR.	
69 shares Lehigh Coal and Nav	
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company	
22 shares Del. Bridge at Easton	
500 shares Ins. Co. North America	
61 shares Penna. Co. Ins. Lives, etc.	

CHARLES DUTILH,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HILL,
ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1870.
At the annual election, held on the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	S. Morris Wain,
William S. Vaux,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
John R. Wucherer,	Lindlay Smyth,
Adolph E. Borie,	George A. Wood,
Alexander Biddle,	Antony J. Antelo,
	Charles S. Lewis.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHAS. DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
1 20 thstu4tp WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mths

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 15 6m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT this afternoon the Galton troupe will perform *The Prima Donna of a Night* and *Terrible Symmes*. The same will be presented in the evening.

On Monday Offenbach's operetta of *The Little Duchess* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT *Not Guilty* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be given for the last time this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

THE TALE OF A DOLPHIN.—Mr. David Scattergood will deliver a humorous lecture at the hall of the Mercantile Library on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. The lecture will be a description of a trip from Beverly to Long Branch, through the raging canal, in the sail-boat Dolphin; and as Mr. Scattergood is a fellow of infinite jest, it will undoubtedly be in the highest degree entertaining.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., will repeat his lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads," at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 26.

IT WILL BE SEEN by our advertising columns that our former Series Editor is going to deliver his humorous lecture at the lecture room of the New Mercantile Library, Tenth street, above Chesnut, to be repeated for three nights, commencing Tuesday, 25th instant. Of the merits of Mr. Scattergood as a humorist of the first water, it is unnecessary for us to speak. His connection with this paper, for nearly three years, as editor of the Supper Table Series, will determine the verdict among our readers. The lecturer has the additional advantage of being equally as good an artist, and his "Tale of the Dolphin" is made additionally attractive by his many humorous sketches made while on the trip. With all his drawings we hope he will *draw* a good house on all three of the nights.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

FURNISHING CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
KERR'S CHINA HALL, NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

Families furnishing or replenishing will find at the China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass, and Stoneware in the city. Our assortment comprises everything from common yellow and brown stoneware for the kitchen, to the richest China and Glassware imported. As all our goods are of our own direct importation, families have the advantage of making their purchases in small quantities at wholesale prices. Those about furnishing are invited to call and inspect our goods and prices before making their purchases.

GOLD BAND TEA-SETS.—
44 PIECES FOR $12·50.
46 PIECES FOR $13·50.
At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE ENGLISH STONE CHINA
DINNER SETS.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $10.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $18.
Cheapest Sets ever offered, made up of useful pieces only.

NEW MAJOLICA WARE.—Just received, per ship Alfred, a choice selection of Ale Pitchers, Nut Dishes, Bread Plates, and Fancy Articles, in Majolica, all entirely new goods in this market.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH CUT-GLASS DECANTERS.—Now open, a new invoice of heavy rich Cut English Decanters, per ship John Barbour, entirely new styles, to be had only at
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FRENCH FIRE-PROOF PORCELAIN.—Something entirely new, for culinary purposes; will stand the fire. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Milk Pitchers, Stew Pans, Egg Dishes, etc. Every housekeeper should use it.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY Fine White French China, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $25.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $35.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $50.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and of the best quality.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea sets, 46 pieces, $7·50, $9, $12·50, and $13·50 per set.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, New Goods now opening: English Chop and Steak Dishes, Hot Water, Plates, etc. etc.

FINE CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PARIAN, ETC. ETC., AT
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BREAKFAST PLATES.—1000 dozen English Stone China Breakfast Plates, large size, 75c. per dozen. Tea Plates 50c. per dozen. KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH DECORATED CHAMBER WARE.—Now open, per late arrivals, the largest assortment of Fancy Decorated Chamber Sets in this city. New and Antique Patterns, not to be had elsewhere, made expressly for us.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REBUILDING OUR STORE.

☞ *Rebuilding Our Store.*
☞ *Rebuilding Our Store.*
☞ *Rebuilding Our Store.*

Want to sell the Stock. ☞
Want to sell the Stock. ☞
Want to sell the Stock. ☞
Want to sell the Stock. ☞

☞ *See our Overcoats at $7·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 8·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 8·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 9·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 9·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 10.00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 10·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 11·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 11·75.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 12·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 13·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 15·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 16·00.* ☜
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☞ *See our Overcoats at 21·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 22·50.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 24·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 25·00.* ☜
☞ *See our Overcoats at 27·50.* ☜

☞ *All kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Garments in proportion.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

OPENING OF A NEW SALOON.—William Kehrer, who has been long and favorably known as a courteous and hospitable host, has returned to the scene of his former triumphs, No. 230 Carter street, below Third, and invites his numerous friends and the public generally to be present at his grand opening on Monday, January 24. A sumptuous lunch will be served consisting of all the delicacies of the season.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GOUGH—BOYD.—On January 21, 1870, by Father Kendrick, at the Church of St. Vincent and St. Paul, at Germantown, JOHN GOUGH to MARY BOYD, both of Germantown.

HOPKINS—DOBBINS.—On the 20th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D., Mr. JOHN S. HOPKINS to Miss EMILY V. DOBBINS, both of this city.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On the 21st instant, HELEN E. BLAKE, wife of Dr. Blake, and eldest daughter of the late Henry Pearson, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 232 Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

EARP.—On the 20th instant, CHARLES G. EARP, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 113 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MARSHALL.—On the 21st instant, CHARLES, youngest son of Annie and the late John Marshall, Esq., aged four (4) years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 S. Sixteenth street, on to-morrow (Sunday), the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

SHAW.—On the 19th instant, ANNA M. RICHARDSON, wife of Brazier Shaw.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 211 Wildey street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

TIPPIN.—On the 19th instant, HARRY SECKLER, the son of Thomas and Emma Tippin, aged 2 years 8 months and 3 weeks.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Maxwell, at Spring Mill, Whitemarsh township, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The funeral to proceed to the Barren Hill Cemetery.

TORREY.—At Merchantville, on the 21st instant, fell asleep in Jesus, MARGARET W., wife of John W. Torrey, aged 39 years.

Funeral from No. 1809 Filbert street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday, January 20, ROBERT B. WALKER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 410 S. Ninth street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

Fell asleep on the 26th of December, WILLIAM HENRY LARNED, Jr. Although our hearts are lacerated and bleeding, owing to this sad dispensation, yet we humbly bow to a Supreme Power, well knowing He doeth all things well. For some wise purpose, incomprehensible to us now, our loved one has been transplanted to bloom eternally in heaven. His memory will ever hover around us like the sweet perfume of a lovely flower. Our dear friend was a rare combination of true manliness and feminine gentleness. Nature had endowed him with wonderful gifts. His face of surpassing beauty, combined with his lovely and winning manners, excited the unbounded admiration of all who met him, while in the hearts of those with whom he constantly mingled was created a love surprising in its magnitude and boundless in its depth. Earth has been made less attractive, but heaven more beautiful. Yes, he has passed away. No more will he greet us with his ever joyous welcome and loving smile; no more will the pride of our circle gladden and enchant our senses with the music his soul so delighted in, and which he rendered so beautifully—a talent in him almost perfected. His chief charm was his seeming unconsciousness of his superiority over others which was apparent to all. The most predominant trait in his character was strict adherence to truth. Never was he known to deviate in the slightest degree, not even prevaricate. He also seemed utterly unconscious of the failings of others; ever ready to extenuate and deal gently with their faults. This, combined with his virtue and unsullied integrity, made him the idol of his associates, in whose memory he will ever be enshrined. His illness, of short duration, was very severe and agonizing, as were his sufferings. He bore all uncomplainingly and submissively in obedience to the Hand that inflicted it. Thankfulness for the slightest kindness made it a loving office to minister to him. How often the last moments of a person are emblematical of their lives was truly exemplified in the departure of our dear friend. Calmly as an infant sinks to repose within its mother's sheltering arm, so serenely did his sweet, pure spirit pass to bliss immortal, borne by winged messengers unseen to mortal eyes. May our Heavenly Father send the celestial Dove, with healing on His wings, to pour consolation and balm into the hearts of the afflicted family, and may we finally with them join him in that land by the spoiler untrodden, where all tears are wiped away, and where he is now sweetly singing praises to the ever adorable Father.

Blessed are the pure in heart,
Blessed evermore,
They shall meet and never part
On that heavenly shore.

We know that he is happy,
With his angel plumage on,
But our hearts are very desolate
To think that he is gone.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON, NO. 918 CHESNUT STREET, RECEIVED TO-DAY—
5 CASES WHITE GROUND SPRING CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND PURPLE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ORIENTAL LUSTRE, 25 CENTS.
1 CASE GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·62½.
2 CASES LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·75 AND $2.
1 CASE ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, LARGEST SIZE.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS, 75 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL TAMISES, 87½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK CORDED EDGE RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 CASE BLACK MIXED WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, $1·25 AND $1·75. 1 21 3t5p

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
BESSON & SON
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 18 6t5p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
1 1 mwsfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1238 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
1 4 thstarp E. S. HARLEY.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS MORE STRENGTHening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.
Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No. 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [18 9

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Nile Exploring Expedition—Proceedings of the Romish Council—The New French Commercial Treaty—The Creuzot Labor Strike.

PRENTICE.

Death of the Veteran Journalist Today—A Sketch of His Life.

FROM EUROPE.

The Nile Expedition.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Advices have been received from the Baker expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January. At that time they were at Nicad, at the head waters of the Nile. All well.

GLASGOW, Jan. 22.—Arrived, steamer Caledonia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The steamship Java, from New York, arrived yesterday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—Arrived, steamer City of New York, from New York, this morning.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse before the Œcumenical Council, which was full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the fathers.

A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the fathers.

Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the 2d of February. The exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

The French Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Times* of to-day discourse on the French commercial treaty and demonstrates therefrom the absolute need of free trade.

The Strike at Creuzot.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—About 3500 troops have arrived at La Creuzot to prevent disorders among the workmen on the strike there.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of George D. Prentice.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, died this morning at 9 o'clock.

Sketch of Mr. Prentice.

The veteran journalist whose death is just reported by telegraph was born in Preston, Connecticut, on December 2, 1803, and was consequently sixty-six years old. He was graduated at Brown University at the age of nineteen, and became principal of a high school in Hartford. He afterwards edited the Hartford *Review*, and became a personal enemy of Mr. Gideon Welles, who at the time was a rival editor in the same town. In 1830, however, he established the *Journal* in Louisville, and remained chief proprietor and editor of it until a few months ago, when, by a strange concatenation of circumstances, he lost his partnership. The paper since then has been consolidated with its oldest rival, and he was employed upon it as an assistant editor. The last ten years of his life were full of trouble to the old man. During the war, notwithstanding his Unionism, both his sons went to the Rebel army. The elder was killed in battle. The younger, in a personal affray in Virginia, killed a comrade, and was tried by military commission for murder. The old man obtained leave from President Lincoln and from Jeff. Davis to pass through the hostile lines, and remained at his son's side in the Rebel camp during the trial, which resulted, partly through his efforts, in acquittal.

His wife, who was a musical composer of considerable note and a leader of the *ton* in his city, died only about a year and a half ago. Apparently, the flowery paths through which he wandered to poesy became thorny and rugged at the end. He taught in sorrow what he learned in song. He had still the old fire, and his genius had yet been dominant in Kentucky politics, but, forced by circumstances to adopt a creed in which he had no faith, he did not work with his old spirit. He let younger heads and stronger wills usurp his accustomed place. His *Journal* was his idol, but it was taken from the temple where he worshipped, and he and his idol were none the better for the separation.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House met for general discussion, as if in Committee of the Whole, about fifty members being present.

Mr. Stokes took the floor and made a speech on Tennessee politics, and as to the political standing of Governor Senter.

Mr. Moore (Ill.) next addressed the committee, Mr. McCrary in the chair, on the question of the removal of the national capital. He expressed his amazement that anybody should cherish the belief that Washington was to remain *ad infinitum* the metropolis of this great nation. He did not expect that the question would be settled in this decade, but the friends of the movement would oppose all appropriations for the present site, and would unceasingly agitate the subject, prompted by considerations of national interest alone, until victory crowned their endeavors. He declared his firm belief that with the power of empire moving westward the seat of empire would move with it.

Mr. Kerr presented an indictment against the Republican party for its maladministration of the Government, charging it with having, by its bad faith and by its bungling and illogical policy, cost the people of this country incalculable millions of dollars; with having failed to comprehend the true relations of the Government to the people, and to regard its most sacred obligations; with having legislated in a spirit of levity and indifference, or of selfishness and injustice, or of sectionalism and malignity, with having established instability and uncertainty in all the great and vital interests of business; with having demoralized gold and silver—the true constitutional currency—and thus compelled the citizens engaged in all kinds of business, trade, and commerce to embark upon a sea so full of tides and storms that frequent shipwrecks are inevitable and dangerous, and that most expensive fluctuations in the true relations of value are of almost daily occurrence.

FROM THE WEST.

Six Drowned Bodies Washed Ashore.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—A letter from Mackinac, dated January 8, says that the bodies of six men, supposed to be from the ill-fated brig Robert Burns, floated ashore near the Sheboygan, Michigan, Light House. They were decomposed beyond recognition.

Woman Burned to Death—Murderer Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A frame shanty, in East St. Louis, was burned last night, and Ann Turner perished in the flames.

Charles Lefferand was arrested here yesterday for the murder of Charles Gleesing, near Belleville, Illinois, last September.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A passenger train on the Long Island Railroad was thrown from the track to-day near Hunter's Point, by the locomotive running over a cow. No person was killed, and but two were hurt, one seriously.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Logan Favors the Removal of the Capital—He Styles Washington a Nest of Secessionists—Opera House Fisk and the Late Gold Speculations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Removal of the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General Logan made a strong speech to-day in favor of removing the capital, and gave notice that he would introduce a resolution appointing a select committee to inquire and report upon the constitutionality, cost, and feasibility of its removal.

He had no doubts in his own mind that it was perfectly constitutional, and as for cost the great West would bear that itself. He denounced the people of Washington as secessionists, and said that during the Rebellion rebels found their warmest sympathizers here.

Fisk Before the House Committee.

Jim Fisk went before the Banking and Currency Committee at two o'clock to-day, the examination of his partner, Jay Gould, having been concluded at that time. Gould's examination was not satisfactory to the committee, and it is understood he will be recalled on Monday. Fisk stated in conversation that the committee would get nothing out of him beyond what was printed in the New York papers at the time of the gold excitement.

He thinks the investigation a farce, and that it will result as Judge Scofield said it would the other day, namely, in informing the country that there was an effort made last September to force up the premium on gold, and that it was successful until the Secretary of the Treasury stepped in, and sold enough gold to break the market. Fisk denies that there was any secret ring in connection with the gold panic.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—E. B. Pitcher, a wealthy citizen, committed suicide by shooting, yesterday. Cause, heavy losses.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The committee on the contested election case of Geisz vs. Forsyth met in the Common Council Chamber at 1 o'clock to-day. The contest is for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Legislature, at present occupied by John Forsyth. The question in point mainly relates to the citizenship of the present incumbent.

Mr. Forsyth testified that he was born in Ireland, but did not know the date. Left his native country on the 18th of March, 1841; arrived at the port of New York in the packet Quebec; landed on the 27th of May; stayed in New York one night and came to Philadelphia the next day by the Amboy route; declared intentions of becoming a citizen in 1844; have certificate of naturalization (certificate shown dated October 12, 1846); Bernhard Sherry was voucher at the time of naturalization.

Thomas Ashton, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, showed the records relating to the naturalization of Forsyth, and testified that an alteration in the declaration of the word "Germany" to "Ireland" had been done before he entered the office.

Edward Sherz, a witness, being subpœnaed and refusing to appear, a motion was made and carried that the chairman of this committee be empowered to offer a resolution in the House for the arrest of witness.

Bernhard Sherry called.

Forsyth, recalled, stated that this gentleman, Bernhard Sherry, was voucher at the time of his naturalization.

Henry was then sworn and testified to his signature on the naturalization papers; never said that he was not the voucher for Forsyth; think that the first time he saw Forsyth was in 1841; vouched for him in 1846.

The counsel for Mr. Geitz stated that he would ask the committee to adjourn until the attendance of Mr. Edward Sherry could be secured. The committee then adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on Monday next.

DEATH OF HARTMAN KUHN, ESQ.—A cable despatch received yesterday conveys the sad intelligence of the sudden death in Rome of Hartman Kuhn, Esq., of this city. Mr. Kuhn was thrown from his horse while riding on the Campagna and instantly killed. This sad intelligence will be received with sorrow by the many friends of the deceased. Mr. Kuhn was a member of the First City Troop and served with it during the Rebellion. He was about thirty-six years of age at the time of his death, and he leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41¼
Con. Stock Scrip...	93¼	Western Union Tele	33½
do. scrip.....	88¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	54⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	23½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.....	94½	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86½
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	85½	Adams Express.....	64¼
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	United States.....	55
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	48
Chi. and R. I. R.....	106¾	Gold...	120¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Market strong.	

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$2000 Leh gold L...c.	91¾	70 sh N Pa R.s5wn	36
$700 City 6s, Old..	97¾	3 sh Penna R....	55½
$1000 City 6s, New.c.	100¾	5. do.....	55¾
$500 do.....	100¾	20 do.....	55¾
$5000 C & A m 6s, '89	92¾	5 do.....	55⅝
$2000 Phil & E 7s, 1s. s5....	85¾	69 sh Leh Val.s5wn b5....	53¼
$1000 do.....	85¾	3 do...s5wn.	53¼
6 sh Far & M Bk.	118	500 sh Read...2d	41.47-31
4 do.....	118		

SECOND BOARD.

$9100 Sch N 6s, '72..	71	40 sh Leh Val...1s.	53¼
35 sh C & Am Sc 3d.	65	9 do.....s5.	53¼

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

☞ HON. M. H. BOVEE WILL OCCUPY the desk of Rev. Dr. Brooks (CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH) on to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Barbarism of the Gallows."

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

NOT OF SECTS, BUT OF HEARTS.

By the Rev. William M. Osborne.

What the age demands is, a "union" of kindred Christian hearts in one grand rally against bigotry, superstition, and intolerance, which have too long held "high carnival" in our world, most effectually blocking the wheels of Christian progress, and casting a death-pall over the bodies and souls of men. Reason and common prudence argue against denominational unity; for such a unity would sound the death-knell of vital piety as certainly as the great Romish Church stands forth to-day the mere embodiment of ritualistic forms and ceremonies, both in Europe and America. The success of experimental and practical godliness does not depend upon the strict adherence of any party to peculiar conventionalities, but to a charity which binds men's *hearts* rather than their *creeds*, and gives them a zeal overleaping the non-essentials of Christianity, and in sympathy and effort constituting them *one*. The Church, so much hated by Satan and the world, has her multiform regiments and corps; all acting under Christ, the Captain of our salvation! And we can see no good reason why these various ecclesiastical divisions should not work with the same zeal and unity for the attainment of a spiritual good that distinguished the loyal armies of the republic when, under the talismanic influence of a Grant, they marshalled themselves in *united* legions to sweep rebellion from the face of our country.

It is even doubted whether the millennial morning will witness that denominational union, so much harped on by a few religious fanatics of the present day; for while such an *afflatus* of the Holy Spirit may, and doubtless will, create a *union* of hearts, it will not be likely to create a total disregard of those various church agencies through whose instrumentality the world will have been saved. What the age *now* demands is, the recognition of *every* man as Christ's whose immortal nature bears His image and superscription, without any particular reference to creeds or party differences; love and obedience being the only tests of true and unfeigned loyalty. Any sectarian standards calculated to keep Christian hearts apart should be frowned down by an enlightened people as giving no satisfactory evidence of divine appointment.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The General Theological Seminary of New York city finds difficulty in filling its vacant professorships. The trouble is a lack of funds. To gain the latter, it is proposed to sell the grounds and move elsewhere. There are about seventy-five students.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the city and port of New York have just completed a new floating chapel at the foot of Pike street, East river. It is a plain Gothic structure, arched within, neat in its appointments, and capable of accommodating about 350 persons. The cost of it was about $23,000. On Sunday, the 9th inst., it was opened for public worship.

—Dr. Temple has been enthroned amid much enthusiasm as Bishop of Exeter. His sermon was in effect an answer to those who charged him with hersesy. In it he fairly owned his acceptance of the Bible as containing a revelation from God, of supreme authority so far as religious questions are concerned. But he regards it as a question open to discussion how far it is to be regarded as an infallible authority on questions of science or history that are quite indifferent in their religious bearings.

—Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding Episcopal Bishop in this country, writes to the Hartford *Churchman* in defense of the provincial system, which the increasing number of Episcopal dioceses seems to require. He suggests seven provinces, of which the Eastern should include eleven dioceses—those of New England and New York. He suggests that these provinces should appoint the members of the national federate council, which should have the last law-making power and should meet once in ten years, and should then send its representatives to a patriarchal council, to meet also decennially at Lambeth.

—At a late Evangelical Episcopalian Conference meeting held in New York, it was unanimously voted, on motion of Dr. Vinton, "that the Evangelical bishops be requested to prepare alternate forms in the disputed offices of the Prayer Book, and present them to and demand a grant of them at the next General Convention." A further resolution, advising a full and thorough revision of the whole Prayer Book, was passed by a vote of 76 to 46. Yet another requested the Evangelical bishops to strive for a repeal of the canon forbidding ministers not Episcopally ordained to officiate. A resolution was passed requesting the Evangelical bishops to inquire whether there were reason to institute proceedings on the charge of false doctrines against any of the bishops.

METHODIST.

—Rev. Mr. Sawyer, a Methodist preacher at Maryland Ridge, Me., dropped dead on the 6th inst., while crossing a field. He had suffered from heart disease.

—Dr. George C. M. Roberts, LL. D., a well-known physician and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore on Saturday last, aged sixty-four years.

—The Winchester district, the Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, presiding elder, has enjoyed a glorious year. One thousand persons have professed conversion, and the work has been general, while in some points especial interest has been felt and manifested. This district is in Virginia.

—Rev. Henry Boehm, now in his ninety-fifth year, recently visited Dr. Woodruff's church in New York, and assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper. When the pastor introduced him as the oldest Methodist minister in the world, the Sunday School, occupying the galleries, arose and sang a beautiful hymn of welcome. The scene was deeply affecting.

—Bishop Marvin, Southern Methodist, of Missouri, introduces to the public a new book, entitled "Martyrdom in Missouri." It brings before the public the alleged facts in reference to the robbery by the Northern Methodists during the war of churches and property belonging to the Southern Methodists, and gives details to show that ministers of the Gospel were mobbed, imprisoned, and put to death for preaching without taking the test oath.

—The Methodist papers are still discussing the irregularities in their Book Concern. A summary of the report of a sub-committee is given by the *Methodist*, from which we learn that there was great laxness in conducting the business of the bindery, there being no system of checks by which it could be told whether bills presented actually represented goods received, and since December 1st, 1867, there were $20,609 worth of skins not accounted for. The paper manufacturers say they would have provided paper for from one to three cents a pound cheaper than it was purchased through Mr. Porter, the favored agent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The lack of ordained men has led the Presbyterians of South Alabama, in accordance with permission given by the last Southern General Assembly, to appoint fifteen lay evangelists. Five accepted the duties.

—The new Presbyterian paper of Chicago is expected to appear the first of February, as nearly $50,000 have been secured as a financial basis. Rev. Arthur Swazey has resigned his pastorate in Chicago to become its editor.

—Nine churches of this denomination were organized last year, viz.:—At Brookfield, Conn.; at Guttenburg, N. J.; at West End, N. J.; at Clymer, N. Y.; at Danforth, Ill.; and three in Virginia.

—A generous benefactor, whose name is not published, has recently given the sum of $25,000 to the fund for disabled ministers and their families of the Presbyterian Church. The fund now amounts to $35,000.

—The Presbyterians of Kansas propose as a memorial of reunion to take up Highland University, which ranks as a good academy, and to make a respectable college of it. They propose to endow it immediately with $50,000.

—A first-class educational institution, under Presbyterian control, is about to be established at or near Pittsburg, to be called the "Pennsylvania Female College." A charter has been obtained, a Board of Trustees organized, and a subscription of $30,000 secured.

—It is reported that Rev. T. De Witt Talmage received into the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., forty-three new members, making, in all, one hundred and thirty-seven additions during the few months of his pastorate—many of them remarkable cases of conversion.

—The Old School Presbyterian boards are appealing lustily for contributions, complaining that the zeal of reunion has not helped them. During the first ten months of the fiscal year the Board of Domestic Missions has received $28,435 less than during the same month last year, though the appropriations for the year are $23,084 more than then. The board has felt obliged to decline to make any further appointments.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. E. J. Stevens, a former Methodist minister of Belchertown, Massachusetts, is about to join the Baptist denomination.

—Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, daughter of the late Hon. James Guthrie, as soon as the charter of the Baptist Orphans' Home, Louisville, Ky., is obtained, will convey to the managers a lot in that city worth $15,000 and $5000 toward the necessary building.

—During the past year the Falls of Schuylkill Church have raised about $6000, half of which was expended in improving their meeting-house. This is nearly three times as much as the church ever raised before in one year.

—The *Central Baptist* of St. Louis, Mo., protests against the organization of more Baptist churches in Missouri. There are in that State 800 churches, with 60,000 members—an average, if all were discoverable, of 75 each. Half of them have less than forty. Not one church in twenty is supporting a pastor, and many are doing absolutely nothing outside of themselves. That paper says that "if the 60,000 Baptists aforesaid were consolidated into 200 churches of 300 members each, it would be easy to raise $50,000 annually for State evangelization."

—A writer in the *Examiner* neatly parries the charge of narrowness made against those Baptists who dreaded that a proposition would be made for a union sacramental season at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, by confessing his willingness to have the matter proposed, if there shall also be a broad-minded interchange of pulpits. He says: "I am passionately fond of Christian union and brotherly love, and I do so much long to hear Spurgeon in Trinity, Pushon at St. Albans, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in Dr. Kendrick's meeting-house."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Sixty years ago there was but one Congregational church in Missouri. There are now fifty-six.

—Fourteen Congregational churches have been organized among the colored people in and about New Orleans during the last year.

—On the 29th ultimo Rev. David Brigham celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his installation over the church at Randolph, Mass.

—The suggestion of the *Congregationalist* that next year, the 250th of Congregationalism, be celebrated as a jubilee year, meets a warm response from all quarters.

—A Southern association of the Congregational churches of California was reorganized at San Buenaventura on December 7. It embraces four churches and six ministers.

—The Rev. Mr. Merriman, pastor of the Broadway Congregational Church in Norwich, Conn., has decided to decline the call to the chair of Church History in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

—Sixteen Congregational clergymen have been ordained and installed in New Hampshire during the past year. Three have been dismissed, and four died. There are one hundred and ninety-one churches of the denomination in the State, and about nineteen thousand members.

—Bangor Theological Seminary is soon to meet with another loss. Last year Dr. Shepherd was carried to his "upper home," and now Dr. Pond so feels the weight of years that he has explicitly informed the trustees that he will cease his labors as Professor at the close of the current year.

LUTHERAN.

—A correspondent of the *Lutheran Observer* says:—"The Lutheran Church numbers already 400,000 members, more than 2000 ministers, over 3060 congregations, and some of the latter the largest in this country. In point of members we now rank third among the Protestant churches in the United States."

CATHOLIC.

—The Pope has published a bull regulating the penalties of excommunication. It was prepared with the utmost secrecy, and not seen by the members of the Council before its publication. Among those subject to the major excommunication, *ipso facto*, and to whom absolution can be given only by him, except *in articulo mortis*, are all heretics, all who read books condemned by the Holy See, all who "directly or indirectly" compel lay judges to bring ecclesiastics before their tribunals. He fulminates against the radical principles of civilization, and assails above all others the principle of toleration. He declares excommunicate those who give burial to heretics, those who offend or intimidate the inquisitors, denouncers, witnesses, and other ministers of the Holy Office, and hosts of others. The bull has fallen like a thunderbolt on the assembled prelates, most of whom find that by its sentences it, *ipso facto*, excommunicates the governments of the countries to which they belong.

—The advocates of Papal infallibility have circulated a petition among the bishops of the council in favor of that dogma. Over three hundred fathers have refused to sign it, and the opposers of the project intend to get up a counter petition. But the London *Tablet* (Catholic) says the majority in favor of the plan will be enormous. A commission of the council has been appointed for the purpose of receiving, and, if thought best, presenting to the council any proposition that shall be made by its members. This is a very important commission; and the fact that it is composed of such men as Antonelli, Manning, and Deschamp is regarded as proof that nothing will be presented against the Pope's wishes, especially as he has the power to veto any proposition which they might wish, if less subservient to the Pope's infallibility, to present.

THE JEWS.

—The Universal Israelitish Alliance is preparing to send a large number of poor Russian Jews to this country. The American Jews protest against the plan as most unwise. A German paper, the *Israelit*, says Polish Jews have no wish to emigrate, as they fear their children will lose their religion, since "in America there is no *Arub* (that is, no cities which are enclosed by wires, and by that constituted a city in the Jewish legal sense); no *Migreh* (an establishment for taking the ritual bath); no *Beth hammidrash* (no institution where they receive reguler instruction in the Talmud, and where men spend all day in studying it); no *Shechitah* (no regular supervision of those who are appointed to kill animals according to the ritual code); no regular observance of the Sabbath and holidays."

MISSIONARY NEWS.

—Intelligence from Rotumah, one of the Fiji Islands, represents two chiefs of importance as having just become worshippers with the Wesleyan converts. Popery, with two priests, was not strong, nor gaining ground.

—Dr. Maclay, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Fuh Chau, China, says that the past year has been one of great prosperity. He thinks over 200 souls have been converted, and the prospect for the future is very cheering.

—The Presbyterian Mission has a female normal school in Mynpure, Northern India. It has just sent out its first male teachers. At first the girls refused to teach, as it was considered bad enough for a woman to learn to read, not to speak of teaching. But the lady principal instantly expelled the recusant parties, and that brought them to terms.

—The progress of opinion in Portugal in reference to religious freedom is very marked in decisions of courts and articles of the press. An employe of the government was tried at Fayal for teaching Protestant doctrines. The inferior court acquitted him. An appeal was taken to the superior court; and again the decision is in his favor. Mr. Cassels also has been acquitted at Oporto, and has resumed teaceing the Portuguese. A native of Madeira—the Rev. Manuel Pires, from America—an ordained minister of the Old School Presbyterians, has just begun preaching to his countrymen.

—During October a Chilian Reformed Church was organized in Valparaiso. Five native Christians confessed the Lord Jesus Christ in a congregation of 80 to 100 persons, most of them natives. At a public meeting lately held in Santiago for the purpose of raising funds for a new Roman Catholic seminary, the United States Minister, General Kilpatrick, was present, and in his address said:—

"There was a time in the world's history when ignorance and superstition went hand in hand, when education existed only among the clergy and a certain aristocracy, and when the masses knew of the Bible merely what others taught them sparingly. Happily, those times of ignorance have gone by. In this work, gentlemen, I am with you. With the open Bible, with universal education and suffrage, I can exclaim, with all my heart, Forward, Chili! Advance in the path of glory!"

This sentiment was received with prolonged manifestations of applause. Two colporteurs are employed in selling Bibles and tracts in Chili.

The *Independent* has received quite full accounts of the destruction of the royal idols of Madagascar. These were the property of the royal family and of the Government. The idols of the chiefs and of the villages were not disturbed; although the Queen answered to those who asked if she meant to require the destruction of other idols, that nothing could give her greature pleasure, but that she did not command it. Orders were given some time ago for their destruction, but the keepers refused to obey, and intimated that the idol possessed a power to poison its enemies. When they came to the capital to assert their rights as nobles, she took advantage of the opportunity to send a force of soldiers, who, on arriving at the place, read the proclamation and proceeded to execute their orders. After burning the appendages and robes of the idol, they proceeded to burn the idol itself, when the people said:—"You cannot burn him; he is a god!" To which the Christian officer replied:—"If he be a god, he will not burn; we are going to try." And when enveloped in flames one of them held it up on a stick to show it was burning. This removes one great obstacle to the spread of Christianity. One effect was the immediate increase of the village congregations. After thirty years of severe persecution, during which at least 200 died and thousands suffered for their faith, the numbers of the Christians during that period had increased from less than 100 to 7000. At the close of 1868, seven years later, the adherents to Christianity exceeded 40,000; while in some parts of the province their number has doubled during the past year. The position of Madagascar leads us to hope that its conversion and civilization will make it to the regions of Africa which Dr. Livingstone has been opening up what England is to Europe.

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$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
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Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1870.
On the petition of O. W. MINARD, of Johnsville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 15th day of April, 1856, and reissued on the 24th day of November, 1859, for an improvement in making BRASS KETTLES.
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 15th day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the examiner's report be limited to the 25th day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 30th day of March next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
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THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The February number of the *Galaxy* has the following list of articles:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade; chapters XXX, XXXI, and XXXII. (With an Illustration.) "Erinna's Spinning," by Margaret J. Preston. "Expressions," by T. M. Coan. "Brigham Young," by Justin McCarthy. "Polly Mariner, Tailoress," by Rose Terry. "Ten Years in Rome," Random Notes of Roman Society. "The Bedouin's Rebuke," by Henry Abbey. "The Oversoul of Manse Roseburgh." "Ventilation and Warming," by John C. Draper. "A Hundred years Ago," by S. M. B. Piatt. "Letters from Havana," Laure d'Hauterive to Angela Gaynor; I, by E. de M. "An Editor's Tales," No. III. "The Galaxy Miscellany." "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet. "Literature and Art." "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

We quote from the *Galaxy Miscellany* the following, by George Wakeman:—

It is amusing and somewhat instructive to observe the idiomatic words and phrases which are common in different sections of country and among particular classes. Words that have never been seen in any dictionary are heard in common and serious use, and others that are familiar are found to have acquired new and surprising significations.

It is said that a statement like the following would be quite intelligible in the West:—"Look here, Judge! See what your boy's been at. He picked up a gravel rock (stone), chucked it over neighbor Barnes' haydoodle (haycock), and killed our hobiddy (fooster)." "At" seems to be a favorite Western preposition, as in the sentences, "Where did you get cold at?" "Where do you live at?" In Arkansas a stone would be called a "donock." In the South or Southwest, to carry is to "tote;" a loaf of bread is a "pone;" a small stream is a "run;" a canoe fashioned from a large log is, very expressively, a "dug-out." Everything is "right smart," as when a considerable distance is said to be a "right smart ways." We and you are "we uns" and "you uns;" and in the use of the verb to do such expressions occur as "I gone done it," "He gone done it," "You uns gwine gone done it," "They uns gwine gone done it."

The idiomatic words together with the peculiar pronunciation of the Yankee have given him in the pages of Sam Slick, and in the more refined works of Lowell, a dialect of his own. In New England, a thing that is full is "chuck full;" a thing that is new is "bran (or brand) new;" and a clean thing is "spick span clean." The word "kindy" (or kind o') has come into almost universal use in the sense of rather; as when a thing is kindy nice, kindy good. A nice girl is "kindy scrumptious." Pretty is very generally used in the same sense, as pretty good, pretty nice. "Guess," which is so common in New England, though it is an English word transplanted, is not synonymous with think or believe. It expresses a meaning purely its own, and, though considered ungenteel by some fastidious persons, seems to me to be very useful in prefixing a thought which we are willing to admit is only thrown out for what it is worth, and may be modified at any time. But the use of "calculate" in the same sense is execrable.

The New Englanders have some curious complaints, among which are "conniption fits," "maggrums" (megrims), "rheumatics," and "hypo." A Boston poet has written a "Sudbury Ballad" about a little girl with mourning ribbons in her hair, who, instead of indulging in a refrain similar to that of Wordsworth's little heroine, "We are seven," reiterated continually that her aunt died of the "shocanum palsy."

"What sort of palsy, love?" said I—
"That name I never heard before."
This was my little maid's reply:—
"I've told you twice and won't no more."
"I prithee, sweetest, once again!
What was it killed your suffering aunt?"
She answered:—"I will tell you, then,
But if you ask again, I shan't.
She died o' the shocanum palsy."

An amateur etymologist might suggest that the child meant a shock of numb palsy, but very likely he would be wrong.

It is curious to notice by what different words the same ideas are expressed and the same things named by different people. In some districts of England, too much high-sounding talk is called "clishmaclaver," and scolding is "clapperclaw." In America it is called "bifalutin," and sometimes "kerflummux." In New York a great talker is said to "blow" or "gas;" in the West he is said to "gostrate;" and in New England a farmer's wife sometimes advises a garrulous neighbor not to "blob around" so much. The latter seems to be a corruption of blab, as "splosh" and "slosh" are used in New England for splash and slush. Indian meal boiled is called in New England "hasty pudding;" in other parts of the country "mush." The Indian name was "suppawn," which is now often used. In England, a minute pudding is a "hasty pudding." In New England, corn-bread is "johnny-cake;" in the South it is corn-dodger or hoe-cake, as it is sometimes baked by the negroes on a hoe.

A long article might be written merely on the titles that have been given in various ages, countries, and sections to money. Rhino, the tin, the needful, the ready, the ducats, the dust, the spondulix, are all old. In the West, the popular synonyme for funds is now said to be "koshpoppy," the derivation of which it would be difficult to guess. In England, overshoes are called "galoshes;" in New York they are "rubbers," and in Pennsylvania they are called "gums." A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife visited a friend in New York, and one evening when they had been out, the gentleman entered the parlor alone. "Where is Emily?" said the host. "Oh, she is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat," said the Philadelphian. A momentary astonishment crossed the features of the New Yorker, which soon gave way to laughter.

In some parts of Vermont, "popular" is used in the offensive sense of aristocratic: and "powerful" is common in the sense of great or very, as when a man who has a great many apples is said to have "a powerful sight of apples," or as when tea is said to be "powerful weak." One particular thing is said to be a "heap sight" better than another. The word fellow has in good usage the meaning of a low sort of person, as well as the better signification of brother or companion, as in "Fellow of the Royal Academy;" but in Connecticut, and perhaps elsewhere, young ladies give it still another meaning. A girl was escorted home from prayer-meeting by a young man to whom she was not especially partial. On leaving her he remarked, "I will come to see you again next Sunday night." The lady replied very frankly, "Well, Bill, you can come as a friend, but not as a feller."

A headquarters of police, or, as the populace sometimes term it, a lock-up, is called in New York a station-house, though in many other places the word is more correctly used to indicate a stopping-house on railroads. "Depot" has, however, become almost universal in this sense, though incorrectly, for a depot is really merely a house employed for the purpose of storage. Near cities where vegetables are called "truck," a garden is sometimes named a "truck patch." A small tin pail is often called by city people a kettle, while others speak of it as a bucket, and distinguish as a "well-bucket" a vessel of which Woodworth sang,

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

Such phrases as "He thinks he is a considerable some," "You can't sometimes always tell," "I don't guess I shall go," and "Things ain't as they used to was," are common as funny distortions of sentences. But the following among many others are in serious use in different sections of the United States: "School has fetched to," for "School has begun;" "I didn't go to go," for "I didn't intend to go;" "He talks like he was luny," for "He talks like a lunatic;" "Brown ain't not overly rich;" for "Brown is not very rich;" "He has got a pretty good sum past," for "laid up;" "They lifted a collection," for "They took up a collection;" "Since I can mind," for "Since I can remember;" and "Everything is out of kelter," for "out of order." For the last phrase, however we have the authority of the great Dr. Barrow, who says, "If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray?" We also read in his works the following: "All that is apparent in this world doth flit and soon gives us the *go-by*."

Celia Logan, in a pleasant article published several years ago in *The Galaxy*, mentioned some differences in the signification of words as used in England and in the United States. Thus, if an American asks for pantaloons, drawers are brought to him; if he asks for breeches, he is shown knee-breeches such as are worn by footmen; and it is only when he calls for trousers that he gets the article desired. Suspenders are called "braces," vests "waistcoats," and undershirts "vests." Socks are called half-hose, and a shirt-maker is a shirt-tailor. A shoe coming above the ankle is a boot; one reaching to the calf is a "hessian;" and gaiters are not a lady's boot, but those old-fashioned leggings which were drawn over the leg when gentlemen wore knee-breeches and silk stockings. A person speaking of a bureau is supposed to mean an office for the transaction of business, and the word is not a synonyme for "chest of drawers," which is the common name there, and also among New England housewives. A tumbler is not a glass, but a street gymnast. A pitcher is called a "jug," and a stove a "grate." Corned beef is salt beef; ice cream is cream ice; and the vender of fruits and vegetables is a fruiterer and a green grocer. The owner of a house never rents it; the person who hires it rents it, and the owner lets it. There is also a similar plain and evident distinction between sick and ill; and our English cousins have such a horror of the word bug, that even in using the Americanism humbug they drop the "bug," and say, "You can't hum me."

It may be added that in England a person who is said to be "starved" is not necessarily very hungry, but may be merely chilled and frozen.

Peculiar idioms arise from differences of class and condition. It has been mentioned that in the east of London "rooms" are always advertised; towards Holborn, "lodgings;" but west of Regent street, nothing less than "apartments" would seem to let. Persons in different trades and professions use common words with peculiar meanings. A man experienced in wines may speak of a sweet wine, but never of a sour wine, unless it is spoiled, the opposite quality to sweet being dry. Railway men and persons who have had experiences of colliding railway trains, describe the course of a car when lifted up at one end and thrown to the top of the next in a collision, as telescoping. The word may be found nowadays in any elaborate description in the newspapers of a collision, and seems to have its origin merely in the fact that the general direction which the car takes resembles the slanting position of a telescope when turned to some heavenly body midway between the zenith and the horizon. On the city horse-railways, a "loafer" is a driver who is behind time or "loafs," and a conductor who "knocks down" is one who appropriates a portion of the money taken as fares to his own use. Any one who has frequently perused the advertisements of menageries and museums must have noticed that a curiosity is not considered of the first importance unless it is a "living" one. In a programme recently printed the word was repeated ten times, beginning with a collection of living fish—which is undoubtedly much to be preferred as a spectacle to a collection of dead fish—and closing with a living gorilla, and a statement that "correct photographic likenesses of the giants, dwarfs, Circassians, and other living curiosities, may be purchased from the curiosities themselves." After this it is not surprising perhaps that an enthusiastic exhibitor of a unique set of dishes at a country fair was heard intoning all day long as follows:—"This way, ladies and gentlemen, this way! Come and witness the greatest living curiosity in the shape of earthenware ever imported into the American continent."

Various words, from constant use, get an idiomatic meaning. With some everything is "awful," whether it be awful nice, awful bad, awful mean, or awful grand. The English use the word "nasty" as frequently and in as many different senses entirely apart from its true one. Persons sometimes get a habit of repeating such phrases as "you know," "you see," "says I," "I say," etc., much oftener than they suppose. The following Quaker toast illustrates the idiom of that sect:—"This is me and mine to thee and thine. I wish when thou and thine come to see me and mine, that me and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thee and thine have treated me and mine." Another version of this toast illustrates a habit which some have of using the word "folks" very frequently:—"I wish you and your folks loved me and my folks as well as me and my folks love you and your folks. For sure, there never was folks, since folks was folks, that ever loved folks half so well as me and my folks love you and your folks."

Others have a very easy way of getting over words they do not remember or which they are unable to pronounce. Thus a fashionable mother on board a steamboat was asked by her child how the boat was made to go, and gave the following minute explanation:—"You see, my dear, this thingumbob goes down through that hole and is fastened to the jigamaree, and that connects with the crinkumcrankum, and then that man—the engineer—kind o' stirs the what-do-you-call-it with a poker, and they all shove along, and then the boat goes—see?" "Punch" imagines a judge delivering an opinion after this manner:—"It has been well observed by Mr. Justice Whatyoumaycallem that it was not upon any such refined thingummy as that of whatshisname that the thingummies have become in our whatsitsname the last whatyoumaycallem of resort. In the case of the Queen vs. Whatshername, given at length in Whathisname's reports, it was distinctly laid down that a thingummyjig unable to come to a unanimous whatyoumaycallem might be lawfully discharged. But this court, accepting the sound logical reasoning of Chief Justice Thingumbob, must hold that the whatyoumaycallem of a thingummyjig is no bar to a whatsitsname. The thingummy of the court below is consequently re-whatyoumaycallem'd."

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AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

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Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

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Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
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Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:20 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 8:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 11 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 18 lmrp

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.

OILS,

1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:25 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 9 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 3 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:40, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mcgee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent

THE FINE ARTS.

Fagnani's Muses.

There is now on exhibition at Earles' galleries a series of paintings which have a popular interest entirely apart from their artistic merit, or the title by which the artist has designated them. Indeed, the idea of naming these nine handsome ladies the Muses, with the exception that it serves a useful purpose of grouping them in a graceful sisterhood, cannot be called a very happy one, as it raises expectations that the paintings themselves do not gratify. The artist, Joseph Fagnani, it is said undertook the series for purpose of demonstrating his theory that the American types of beauty were as high as those of the antique. That he has succeeded in doing this we are by no means disposed to admit, but he has produced nine very interesting paintings that will readily be recognized as essentially American, and as representing a style of beauty that, if it lacks the regular outlines of the Greek, is distinguished by marked characteristics of its own that are certainly worthy of attentive study. It is evident, on the most superficial inspection, that these pictures have been painted from life, and it is well known that they are portraits of celebrated New York and Boston belles. This has contributed in a very great measure towards exciting a public interest in them, as society is on the *qui vive* to know who the ladies are, and one-half of the members of the sex feminine, who inspect the happy nine, do so with a lingering regret that the artist did not select them for his models. As literal portraits the pictures have a decided value, and they are important as being the first attempt to show the world what the characteristics of American female beauty really are. As works of art they will not rank very high, the style of painting being by no means good; and if we are to accept them as representatives of the Muses, we have a right to complain that the artist has not sufficiently idealized his subjects. Each of the ladies is enveloped in classic drapery, and bears in her hands the emblems of the Muse she is supposed to represent; but beyond this the artist has not ventured to go, and the faces and figures are reduced to a level of placidity that expresses nothing of the attributes of the goddesses. As we before remarked, however, the value and interest of the series are independent of its classic suggestion, and the originals of the portraits will doubtless feel highly flattered by the attention that they have received in Boston, New York, and this city. Indeed, these American Muses have excited considerable enthusiasm in some quarters, as will be seen by this poetical tribute to their attractions, which has been handed to us for publication:—

THE MUSES.

The star-bespangled banner, well may'st thou,
Oh! haughty youthful land, condignly boast,
When Genius sits upon the vessel's prow,
Inflates its sails, and, in itself a host,
Breaks down all barriers. Follow it, and show
To the Old World the novel Pentecost
Which leads thee on with spiritual might,
And say that *Freedom* is thy beacon light.

And not less lustrous than the stars which gleam
On thy proud flag, America! behold
Thy peerless daughters on the canvas beam,
By the rare power of far-famed art extolled;
And of the Nine, if some rude critic deem
One of the Pleiad worthy to uphold
Above her rivals, say that none outshine
A constellation which is *all* divine.

THALIA.

Fair girl, what bliss the chosen spirits feel
Whom fate permits in thy bright glance to bask;
But, should'st thou raise thy hand, and thus conceal
Thy gladdening smiles beneath the envious mask,
And with their mocking malice love provoke,
Th' Hellenic myth thou'lt force us to invoke.

ERATO.

I kneel, oh artist! to the form divine
Thy hand thus to the canvas can transfuse;
But, say, is this the Queen thou would'st assign
To rule the cythera? or Sappho's ardent muse?
Or some bright angel who, in heav'n above,
Attunes seraphic harps to hymns of love?

URANIA.

Sweet, blue-eyed virgin, who thy golden tresses
Dost careless fling unto the twilight air,
Gaze on the stars, since Heav'n* thy name expresses,
Though at thy side all men the stars forswear;
For who, beneath the radiance of thine eyes,
Would turn from them to contemplate the skies?

MELPOMENE.

Not raging Phedra imprecates and storms,
Nor faithless guilty Clytemnestra here:
Nor the dread Sorceress with Stygian charms,†
And drugs and daggers, thrills our veins with fear.
More fatally than steel or poisoned bowl
Nathless those glances subjugate the soul.

POLYMNIA.

Fain would I crown thee with immortal bays
Proud heroine! and give the harp of gold
To the fair Sybil of the ancient days,
Sung by the bard and paladins of old,
Yet without bays or plectrum‡ still I see
Malcina, Caledonia's Muse, in thee.§

TERPSICHORE.

Art thou a sylphide of the golden wing?
A wayward daughter of the summer breeze,
Walkyrie¶ of the skies? or didst thou spring
A second Aphrodite from the seas?
Fly not away! Bereave us not the while
In far Walhalla of thy roseate smile.

CLIO.

Absorbed by thought in tranquil solitude,
Thy glance is fixed, O Clio, on the past!
And lo! that pure, serene, celestial mood
Glows like a heavenly halo round thee cast.
Or, should thy soul record some hidden woe,
The one which History need not blush to know.

CALLIOPE.

An Iliad of strange loveliness! A dream!
That earthly fancy scarce may realize.
O thou Columbian Goddess! could'st thou beam
Upon the swan of Arquas' ardent eyes,
Th' enraptured poet would exclaim, "Behold
What matchless wonders nature can unfold!"

EUTERPE.

If "to delight"** Euterpe mean, in sooth,
The potent syren who to earth could bring,
Revealed in mortal mould, with greater truth,
Speaking or silent—doth she smile or sing?
Sweet union of the nightingale and dove,
All breathes in her of harmony and love.

In their lower gallery the Messrs. Earle have a very fine collection of modern paintings, which on their merits as works of art are better entitled to the regards of the public than the Muses. Prominent among them is a large picture of "Catskill Mountain Scenery" by Paul Weber, that has just been placed on exhibition. This is the most important new work that Mr. Weber has sent over from his studio in Darmstadt for a long time. It is in his best manner, and shows that his long residence in Germany has not obliterated his love for or his power of rendering some of the most pleasing phases of American forest scenery.

Another excellent picture is "A View on the Wissahickon," by W. T. Richards, who appears to have turned from the study of sea waves to his old love again. This work is painted in that careful style for which Mr. Richards is celebrated, but it is mellower in tone and lacks that hardness which characterized his early manner.

One of the most interesting works in the galleries, however, is "The Temptation of Marguerite," by Miss Lee, a young lady of this city who is now studying in Germany. The faults of this picture are upon the surface, and are apparent at a glance. The painting shows a curious combination of vigor and weakness, and all the technical points indicate plainly that the artist is inexperienced and has not yet attained a complete command of her materials. These faults are such as time and well-directed study will remove, and they may be dismissed with a passing comment. The merits of the picture are in its subjective qualities, and in the very high order of talent that it indicates. The figure of Marguerite is a charming conception, that fascinates as a really thoughtful work of art always does. The girl is not too beautiful, and the artist has represented her in a manner that is unconventional, and that bears distinctly the marks of a rare originality. The listening mood is most admirably represented, and the sweet, childish face of the tempted girl arrests the attention of the beholder in spite of the crude painting, that only half expresses what the artist felt and thought. The face of "Mephistopheles" is not so successful, and is rather an attempt at strong characterization than a realization of it. The picture would have been much improved if the head and figure of the tempter had been more lost in the background, suggested, rather than brought forward so prominently as at present, but with all the defects of style and manner that we are able to find in the painting, we regard it as not only having extraordinary merits of its own, but as giving great promise of what Miss Lee will be able to do in the not far distant future. Another work by this artist is a very careful copy of a portrait of Rembrandt by himself. As a piece of painting very much better than the "Marguerite," so much better, indeed, that it is rather surprising that Miss Lee did not get some of the same excellences in the handling of her original picture.

The new establishment of the Messrs. Earle is a great improvement over the old one, and their fine stock of engravings, photographs, and chromos afford lovers of art ample opportunities to gratify their tastes. Among the works of art, too, which they show to the public must be enumerated some of the tastefully designed frames of their own manufacture. Among these we notice a pair of very richly carved walnut mantelpieces, with glasses, which will make admirable decorations for any drawing-room.

* Urania is the Grock word for heaven. † Medea.
‡ An instrument used to strike the lyre.
§ See Ossian's poems
¶ Walkyries—Scandinavian goddesses who conducted the heroes killed on the battle-field to the Walhalla, or Paradise.
‖ "Chi vuol veder quantunque può Natura."—Petrarch.
** To delight is the Greek signification of the word "Euterpe."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

Our Jubilee.

We are going to have a grand musical jubilee, to which that of Boston shall be as nothing. A number of enterprising gentlemen have organized themselves into the New York Amusement Company, which has been regularly chartered under the laws of the State, for the purpose of inaugurating a monster musical festival in this city during the month of May. The idea is to build an immense structure, capable of containing one hundred thousand people, in a central portion of the city. Agents have already been despatched to the Old World to make every feasible arrangement with opera and concert-singers, and with every variety of musical body that can give *eclat* to the undertaking. Compared to this Metropolitan blast, the effort of Boston is to be but a feeble wail. The New York Amusement Company intends having a number of specialties. It intends to distribute prizes for a series of the best original compositions representative of the Four Seasons. It intends to have oratorio and choral societies, orchestras, bell chimers, military bands, boy-choirs, and every addenda that can be conceived of calculated to crack the tympanum of heaven and cause the antipodes to cry out, "That comes from New York!" It intends to number among its audiences everybody of note in the world, including Louis Napoleon (if he be still alive), and not forgetting the Prince of Wales. It intends to tear the firmament in twain, like a rotten shirt rent asunder by the sinewy hands of sound, to show what Gotham can do in the way of Glory Hallelujah!

Those "World" Editorialets.

Do any of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I wonder, ever read any of the small editorials—the editorialets—of the *World*? Some deliciously satirical ones occasionally appear, those, for instance, for the past fortnight on Mr. Beecher, and one especially a few weeks ago on the played-out evening newspapers of New York. They are worth cutting out and keeping on account of their intrinsic wit; and of how many editorials, the world over, can this be said? They are mostly written by the bevy of young men who do the literary gimping for the columns of the *World*, and are allowed to say pretty much what they please. All that the *World* needs to make these stabs more poignantly telling is just about three times its present circulation. Poor thing! It's got no future before it—nor behind it either!

The Ice Question.

Do you call this winter? What are we going to do for ice, I wonder, when the summer season shall commence indeed? As for the skating rinks, the credulous wights who opened them are rightly punished for placing any faith in the perfidious many-mooded climate of America. If we go on in this way, we may expect to see ice selling next summer at a price that will place it far beyond the means of even many of the presumably moneyed ones who live in brownstones. Possibly the intense competition between the various ice companies may tend to keep the price down. As it is, I defy you to get cold either walking against the wind along Broadway, or breasting the full gale outside the cabin on the ferry-boats. The difficulty is, not to keep warm, but to enjoy seasonable coolness.

Amusements.

We are promised something very wonderful indeed in the way of a legendary spectacle entertainment. The place is to be the Grand Opera House, the spectacle is to be Mr. Foster's *Twelve Temptations*—I don't mean those of Foster the medium, for the temptation he generally presents is that of paying five dollars for the privilege of having a communication, that never comes, from the angel-world. No. The *Twelve Temptations* I refer to is the residuum of the *Black Crook* and *White Fawn* after they have been boiled down and carefully strained, and had a few additional spangles and calcium lights thrown in. Not being a lightning calculator, I am unable to say how many thousands of dollars have already been expended upon it, but if I am to believe all that the agents tell me, every seat is taken for the opening night, although it is not yet positively determined when the opening night will be. The evening of either next Saturday or Sunday, however, is to be devoted to a full dress rehearsal, to which about six hundred persons, including all the principal members of the New York press, are to be invited. In the handsome vestibule of the Opera House tables are to be laid, and an extensive lunch is to be served. Sunday night is considerably affected by New York managers for those full-dress rehearsals immediately preceding the production of a piece that is expected to have a triumphant run. The Bowery, for instance, had one last Sunday night of the new pantomime, *Buck, Buck, How Many Horns?* For the new spectacle at the Opera House several *danseuses* have been imported from Europe, and every one of the twenty-three scenes is new. If you ask me who is at the bottom of it, I answer—Fisk. He is extremely fond of making his money and influence felt among the side-scenes of a theatre. May not his riches be said to take to themselves "wings?"

The Great American Traveller.

The young students of the New York College have been getting off a rather good joke on Pratt, the Great American Traveller. They invited him to lecture before them, and he consented. Before whom wouldn't he consent to exercise that wondrous gift of gab? The night and the lecturer came, and so did the students; but not a word of the lecturer was delivered so as to be intelligible. If you have ever visited a fair boasting an exhibition of poultry, you can form some faint idea of the series of sounds with which the lecturer was saluted. Some time ago this same traveller called at the office of an editor in this city. The editor was a nervous and quick-worded man, and he at once recognized in Pratt that born bore with whom it would be ruin to bandy words. He determined, therefore, to do for him at once. Pratt commenced in his usual strain by way of self-introduction:—

"I am the Great American Traveller"——

"Well, travel!" said the editor, and pointed to the door.

The Great American Traveller was nonplussed. He went out at the door, and, to the best of my knowledge, has never re-entered.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Out-Heroding Herod—A Sure and Speedy Method with Illegitimate Infants—Diluted Cow's Milk as a Preventive of Infanticide.

The old saying that one-half the world's creatures know not as to how the other half exist is daily being verified. Even in this single city alone, things are daily occurring and criminality practiced that if made public would create as great a sensation as possibly ever did an earthquake; but fortunately for humanity but little of the world's depravity is ever brought to light, and even when paraded before the public eye, it is couched in language as near respectability as the facts will possibly allow. The Christian family knows but little of the sinfulness of others, and wrapping itself in the folds of religion and contentment, judges as it would be judged. The immoral are so taken up and engrossed in their hellish pursuits that time does not suffice for the disclosure of their many deeds of shame, and thus, fortunately, as we have said, the world knows but little about them.

Some time ago the community was startled by the publication of the facts of a case of infanticide, in which the unfortunate Hester Vaughn played the principal *role* of murderess. At once a hue and cry was raised, the woman was prejudged, and the verdict of the jury in the case was wilful murder. Arguments, labored and long, were used both for and against her, but finally, as our readers all know, the matter was settled by the granting of a conditional pardon by the Chief Executive of the State.

This was the case of the putting to death of one poor innocent, that had not even lived awhile in this unchristian world What then will the public say when they peruse that which we are about to add, which shows truthfully how many thousands of little ones are slowly led to the gates of death before they have yet realized their creation.

It has long been known that there existed in this city private lying-in-houses, where the unfortunate woman who, through sinful lust or weak morality, when overtaken, or about to be overtaken, by the pangs of maternity, could resort, and hiding her shame for the time being, also find means to dispose of what would otherwise be to her a serious charge, namely, her own offspring.

These houses exist in almost all quarters of our city, amongst the dwellings of the rich and amidst the hovels of the poor, and are alike resorted to by the elevated and the lowly. The only distinction noticeable is that in the one a sort of refinement, or rather mock refinement, is to be met with, whilst in the other poverty but adds to the miseries of the place.

A maiden, pure and unsullied, meets with a libertine, and falls a victim. As time advances she feels that she can no longer hide the facts from her doting parents and loving friends, and by the advice of her destroyer she seeks one of these places, until the eventful period has passed; but, what then? Does she return to her home? No, for she cannot; she knows not how to account for her absence. Once from home, away from it forever. Whither does she turn? Reader, we can tell you: pass along some of our streets after nightfall, and observe the poor, degraded specimens of womanhood that are angling after victims. There you will find her; all sense of shame, all thoughts of decency buried in oblivion, and in their place brazenness and obscenity. But, asks our reader, what becomes of the offspring? Our answer is, wait and you shall see.

Under our various Mayors considerable attention has been paid to this subject, but it has remained for Mayor Fox, through the efficient Chief of Police, John Kelley, and his valuable assistants, Messrs. Abraham Lukens and David Gordon, to show to the public the actual facts. For months these gentlemen have been working earnestly to ferret out some of the principal movers in this species of crime, but so closely do they guard their actions, and so many webs do they they throw out, that it has only been through the most persistent efforts that the true state of affairs could be arrived at. This morning the gentlemen above named handed into the Mayor a report of their labors, of which the following is a literal copy:—

Sir:—We have the honor to report for your consideration the following facts relative to the matter of Miss ——, a German woman now living at the house of Mr. Henke, No. 1527 Vine street:—We find that Miss ——, while pregnant, was taken to the house of Mr. Henke, on the 5th instant, by her friends, there to be treated by Mrs. Henke during her confinement, and that on the 12th instant she gave birth to a female child, and that said child was taken away on the same day, with her consent, to be adopted. She states that she is a single woman and was living at service at the house of ——, and that a Mr. —— is the father of said child, and that he has contributed the sum of $350 towards the treatment and care of herself and child. She further states that she has paid to Mrs. Henke $30 for attendance, in advance, and $5 per week for board, and also gave her $75 for the adoption of said child, and that Mrs. Henke has refused to inform her where her child was fear that she would want it, but simply told her that it was somewhere on Fourth street.

We find that Mrs. Henke had placed the child with a Mrs. Ellen Creeden, living No. 2303 Virginia street, west of Twenty-third, and above Coates street, and that Mrs. Henke had taken it there herself, and that she paid to Mrs. Creeden $25 on account of care of said child.

Mrs. Creeden stated that she was to have an understanding with Mrs. Henke's daughter, as she does in all cases, on account of Mrs. Henke speaking poor English, but that Mrs. Henke told her that she would find some one to adopt this child. Mrs. Creeden further states *that she makes it a business to take charge of new babies for Mrs. Henke, and keeps them* UNTIL THEY DIE; that they don't live long, generally not longer than four or five months. She states that she has had seven or eight babies from Mrs. Henke, and *that all have died* except one which has been adopted. She believes that they die for want of nourishment from the breast. She says she feeds them on fresh cow's milk diluted with water (three parts water), boiled, and mixed with loaf sugar. Mrs. Creeden further states that Mrs. Henke pays all expenses in case of sickness or death of the babies; that she calls in any doctor to attend them; and that her charge is $3 per week for care of babies.

The above are the facts; the names we have omitted—that of the mother through charity, that of the person with whom she had been living for the reason that *he* has acted the part of man and a humanitarian, so far as he possibly could, and that of the *seducer* that his *family* may not suffer for his sinfulness. To the officers in charge of the case the highest meed of credit is due, and Mayor Fox should justly feel that a matter entrusted to their hands will always be well attended to.

LANDIS.

The Apostle of the New Dispensation is Rewarded—One Year's Imprisonment and $500 Fine.

In the case of Simon M. Landis, convicted of the publication of obscene libels, Judge Peirce this morning gave the following decision:—

The Commonwealth vs. Simon M. Landis. Motion for new trial.

The reasons for a new trial were numerous, but they may all be disposed of under a few heads. They relate

First. To the exclusion of evidence tending to show the scientific correctness of the book complained of, and the fitness of such a publication for general information.

Second. To an expression of opinion by the judge as to the character of the book.

Third. To errors in charging the jury as to what constituted an obscene libel, and as to what extent a publication is protected as necessary for general information and conducive to the general welfare.

First. Physicians were called as experts to show the scientific correctness of the book and the necessity of such knowledge for general information. I ruled at the trial that the book might be true and scientifically correct in its statements and descriptions, and yet be obscene; that its obscenity did not depend upon its truthfulness or falsity, but upon its tendency to influence the passions and debauch society. The character of the book was a question purely for the jury, in which they could not be aided by the testimony of experts. Obscenity is determined by the common sense and feelings of mankind, and not by the skill of the learned. It was therefore a question for the jury, to be determined by their examination of the publication, and not by the opinions of others respecting it. That which offends modesty, and is indecent and lewd, and tends to the creation of lascivious desires, is obscene. Of this the jury were as competent to judge as the most accomplished experts in medical science, whose familiarity with the subjects treated of in the book might perhaps render them less susceptible to the emotions which would be excited in the general public by reading such a publication.

Second. Relative to the expression of opinion by the Judge as to the character of the book, it was held by the Supreme Court, in Kilpatrick vs. The Commonwealth, 7 Casey, 198, that a judge may rightfully express his opinion respecting the evidence, and it may sometimes be his duty to do it, yet not so as to withdraw it from the consideration and decision of the jury.

My own experience as a Judge has taught me that it is sometimes not only expedient but necessary to the proper administration of law and justice that a judge should express his opinion on the evidence submitted to the jury. His greater familiarity with the rules of evidence, the weight of the testimony, and its application to the subject-matter of investigation, requires that he should do so. But he should always accompany it with the instruction that the facts of the case are for their determination, under the evidence submitted to them.

In this case this instruction was repeated to the jurymen more than once. They were told they were not to take my opinion of the book, but were to determine its character from their own examination of it. Again, they were instructed that it was for them to determine the character of the book; if in their judgment the book was fit and proper for publication, and such as should go into their families, and be handed to their sons and daughters and placed in boarding schools for the beneficial information of the young and others, then it was their duty to acquit the defendant. They were further instructed that if they had a doubt of the obscenity of the book, it were their duty to acquit the defendant. This instruction left the whole question of the character of the publication to the jury. There was no controversy as to the publication of the book by the defendant, as its publication was substantially, if not in terms, admitted by him.

The next alleged error relates to the charge of the Court as to what constitutes an obscene libel, and to what extent a publication is protected as necessary for general information and conducive to the public welfare.

The jury were instructed that it did not matter whether the things published in the book were true and in conformity with nature and the laws of our being; if they were unfit to be published, and tended to inflame improper and lewd passions, it was an obscene libel; that, to justify a publication of the character of this book they must be satisfied that the publication was made for a legitimate and useful purpose, and that it was not made from any motive of mere gain or with a corrupt desire to debauch society. That even scientific and medical publications, containing illustrations exhibiting the human body, if wantonly exposed in the public markets with a wanton and wicked desire to create a demand for them, and not to promote the good of society by placing them in proper hands for useful purposes, would, if leading to excite lewd desires, be held to be obscene libels. That before a medical class for the purpose of instruction it might be necessary and proper and consonant with decency and modesty to expose the human body for the exhibition of disease or for the purpose of operation, but that if the same human body were exposed in front of one of our medical colleges to the public indiscriminately, even for the purpose of operation, such an exhibition would be held to be indecent and obscene.

The jury were further instructed that publications of this character are protected when made with a view to benefit society, and in a manner not to injure the public, but that a mistaken idea of the defendant as to the character and tendency of the book, if it was in itself obscene and unfit for publication, would not excuse his violation of the law.

After having listened to the elaborate and earnest argument of the learned counsel of the defendant, I do not perceive that there was error either in the admission or exclusion of evidence, or in the charge to the jury. And I think that the verdict is sustained by both the law and the evidence. The motion for a new trial is, therefore, overruled.

His Honor then addressed the prisoner as follows:—

You have been convicted of publishing an obscene libel. I know of no offense which so tends to demoralize society as the offense of which you have been convicted. Whatever tends to render impure the public mind is injurious to society, and leads to its disintegration and destruction. It is our highest duty to keep pure the minds of the young and the mature.

The publication of such books in a great community like this, or in any community either great or small, is an offense of the most serious character; and the punishment affixed by law to this offense, even if applied to its fullest extent, is merciful to the offender. It is my duty, therefore, to apply to you the full penalty of the law.

The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of $500, and undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of one year.

Landis' lawyer requested that his client might be at once sent below, in order that he might accompany him to his cell, which simple request was mercifully granted.

The Fate of one Scroggy, an Apostle of Landis.

Thomas L. Scroggy, convicted of selling lewd books at Thirteenth and Vine streets, was at the same time sentenced to a like imprisonment and fine.

VALUABLE PUBLIC SALE OF SHARES.—On Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at No. 4 State House Row, one thousand shares of the full paid capital stock of the American Hot Cast Porcelain Company will be sold at public sale by the Sheriff. Shares of this stock recently sold at $83 each.

PRESBYTERIAN RECONSTRUCTION.—The committee having in charge the reconstruction of the synods of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States has finished its meetings in this city for the present, and will meet next on the 16th of March. They have so far determined upon the division of the Church into twenty-nine synods, and have recommended the limitations of appeals, references, and complaints to the synods, except in cases involving error in doctrine and constitutional law. They have also determined that representation should be from synods and not from presbyteries; that the arrangement and boundaries of the presbyteries shall be made by the synods within their respective limits.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—In Master street, above Sixth, stands a pile of filth, five feet high, as a monument to the Board of Health.

—A stop should be put to the practice of allowing dogs, known as blood or Russian hounds, to run loose about the streets.

—Our hardware merchants are repacking their skates and sleigh-bells.

—Iced champagne, from present prospects, will be a decided luxury the coming summer.

—One of the Legislative contest committees meets in a drinkery in this city to-night.

EPILEPSY.—An elderly and highly respectable gentleman fell in an epileptic fit on Fourth street, near Chesnut, at about 11 o'clock last evening. The policeman on that beat immediately procured medical assistance, and endeavored to arouse the unfortunate man, but without success. As his residence could not be ascertained, the sufferer was conveyed on a stretcher to the Central Police Station, where in about an hour he was restored to consciousness, and this morning was able to walk home.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN PHILADELPHIA.—Prince Arthur Patrick William Albert Guelph, third son of Queen Victoria, passed through West Philadelphia about 12 o'clock this morning, on his way to the national capital. No great excitement was noticeable in the vicinity at the time. The British Consul, Charles Edward Keith Kortright, extended him an invitation, and placed his house, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, at his disposal. The invitation will doubtless be accepted at some future day.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—The Mayor this morning licensed the following places of amusement:—Academy of Music, Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, Fox's American Theatre, American Mechanics' Hall, Union Hall, No. 408 Barclay street; Friendship Fall, Liberty Hall, Nos. 716 and 718 Lombard street; and German Literary Association, Fifth and Gaskill streets.

HASELTINE'S ART SALE.—The closing sale of paintings at Haseltine's Art Gallery, No. 1125 Chesnut street, was largely attended last evening, a greater number being present than on Thursday. Mr. B. Scott, Jr., presided over the fortunes of the pictures, and he succeeded in disposing of all but ten, which were withdrawn. The whole sale will realize about $25,000.

ALLEGED BURGLAR IN CUSTODY.—A man, giving the name of Robert Farquhar, was found concealed in the cellar of the building No. 1043 South street last evening. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up and will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF BUCKETS.—Frank Smith was arrested at Third and Green streets yesterday, by Officer Genther, for the theft of several buckets from the grocery store of Mr. Nippes at Fourth and Green streets. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A colored man named William H. Butler was arraigned this morning before Alderman Carpenter, charged with stealing a silver watch valued at $20, the property of Daniel Bright. Butler was held to bail in $1000, in default of which he was committed for trial.

VICTIMIZED.—At an early hour this morning a young man was heard complaining that he had been swindled out of $150 at a gambling den on Chesnut street. The snare lain for him was baited with crinoline, supplemented with champagne.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—John Gallop was arrested by Officer English, last evening, for the theft of rigging from a vessel lying at Spruce street wharf. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Moore, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

STOLE A WATCH.—Last night William Butler, colored, was arrested at Fifth and Lombard streets for the theft of a watch, valued at $20, from a white man named George Wright. He had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

MILL ACCIDENT.—William Estler met with an accident at Wallace's planing mill yesterday. A plank fell upon him and injured him about the head. He was removed to his home, No. 1423 Spring Garden street.

FOUND OPEN.—The police last night found four stores open in the Fourth district and seventeen houses in the Eleventh district.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHI

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A 1st class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St.
Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7.
Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 sw7t

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE STOCK.
Will be sold by the Sheriff,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, 1870,
at 3 o'clock, at No. 4 STATE HOUSE ROW,
1000 Shares of the Full-paid Capital Stock of the
AMERICAN
HOT CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

This is the same kind of stock as that of which two thousand shares have been sold for eighty-three and one-third dollars per share (the par value being one hundred dollars per share), and among the subscribers to which are a number of the most responsible and widely-known business men of New York and Philadelphia. All of these shares are full paid and of equal value with them.

The Company has now in successful operation an extensive Factory, occupying the square between York and Emlen, Gaul and Cedar streets, which can be reached by the Richmond cars of the Union Passenger Railway. The office has lately removed to the new building on York street.

Officers—Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, President.
JOHN S. MORTON, Treasurer. 1 17

DRY GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL COMMENCE
MONDAY, JANUARY 24,
TO CLOSE OUT
The BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. 1 22 3t
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.
FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.
100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 28, 37, 38 cents.
BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 up to $6 per dozen.
SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.
Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 31 sw

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw
REDUCTION.
We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4 00.
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